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Thread by @ARanganathan72: "Freedom of Expression under @INCIndia. A comprehensive, crowdsourced thread in response to @ShashiTharoor's tweet: 1. As a response to Romes [...]"

247 tweets, 239 min read

10 months ago



**Anand Ranganathan**

@ARanganathan72

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Freedom of Expression under @INCIndia. A comprehensive, crowdsourced thread in response to @ShashiTharoor's tweet:



**Shashi Tharoor**

@ShashiTharoor

Remember: @INCIndia stands for freedom of expression, in or out of power. Creative freedom is only safe in the hands of those who value it.

**Rahul Gandhi**

@RahulGandhi

Mr. Modi, Cinema is a deep expression of Tamil culture and language. Don't try to demon-etise Tamil pride by interfering in Mersal

2:57 PM - Oct 21, 2017

2,941

2,816 people are talking about this



**Shashi Tharoor**

@ShashiTharoor

Follow

Remember: @INCIndia stands for freedom of expression, in or out of power. Creative freedom is only safe in the hands of those who value it.

1. As a response to Romesh Thapar vs State of Madras ([indiankanoon.org/doc/456820/](http://indiankanoon.org/doc/456820/)) Dr. Nehr... brought the 1st Amendment.

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Replying to @ARanganathan72

This is how Nehru curbed FoS through 1st Amendment:

1. Reasonable restrictions

2. Foreign States

3. Public order

4. Incitement to an offence

12:42 PM - Feb 24, 2017

165

187 people are talking about this

2. Majrooh Sultanpuri wrote this poem on Nehru. He was arrested, spent ONE YEAR in jail.

Indian Book Chronicle

<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=A1IXAAAAMAAJ&q>

Of Commonwealth & Majrooh

EXCEPT for its deeply entrenched anti-communism, British Commonwealth has been an effete organisation from its...

<http://www.dawn.com/news/1073415>

*kisney kahaa lahraane na paae  
ye bhii koi Hitler kaa hai chelaa,  
maar le saathii, jaane na paae!  
Commonwealth ka daas hai Nehru  
maar le saathii jaane na paae!  
(Such unease with our flag of peace! Is it some protégé of Hitler, or  
a mere slave of the Commonwealth? It's Nehru, my friends. Take  
him by the collar lest he gets away.)*

3. THIS was how the Censor Board operated under Jawaharlal Nehru.

#### **Anthems of Resistance**

"Let a thousand verses bloom. Anthems of Resistance is about the iconoclastic tradition of poetry nurtured by Ali Sardar Jafri, Faiz Ahmad Faiz, Javed Akhtar, Fehmida Riyaz and all those who ha...

<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=KYbGBgAAQBAJ&pg>

under the control of the Indian government, kicked into gear, reflecting the government's hypersensitivity towards any reference to people's struggles, particularly in the cause of socialism. Director Ramesh Saigal was asked to delete a line from his movie *Kafila/Caravan* which went: The caravan of the people of Asia is on the move. Sahir's line *Paise ka raj mita dena* (End the rule of the wealthy) was axed from another film. Pradeep's song from the film *Amar Rahe Ye Pyaar/May This Love Be Forever* (1961) was deleted in its entirety, presumably because of the lines:

*Hai! Siyaasat kitni gandi  
Buri hai kitni firqa bandi  
Aaj ye sab ke sab nar-naari  
Ho gaye raste ke ye bhikaari*

Alas! How dirty are the politics of the time  
How despicable this sectarianism  
Today, all these men and women  
Have been turned into beggars

The lyrics of *Phir Subha Hogi* were considered so radical that two songs from the film were banned in India. One was:

*Aasmaan pe hai khuda aur zameen pe hum  
Aaj kal woh is taraf dekhta hai kam  
Kis ko bheje woh yahaan khaak chaan-ne*

Copyrighted material

4. Rajiv Gandhi BANNED (import) of Satanic Verses, making India the FIRST in the world to do so. (via [@JaiSharma](#))

5. India BANNED publication of Danish cartoons. Manmohan Singh PERSON DEMANDED an apology from the Danish paper: [indiankanoon.org/doc/31308](http://indiankanoon.org/doc/31308)

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## Karnataka: Youth arrested for defaming Siddaramaiah on FB

The local police said that Sadashiv Naik wrote an apology letter for uploading the picture of the CM. Subsequently, he deleted the picture on the advice of the police.



Aravind Gowda | Posted by Bihu

Bengaluru, June 17, 2016 | UPDATED 17:15 IST

A+ A-



Chief Minister Siddaramaiah

## Karnataka man arrested for Facebook post on Tipu Sultan

The Karnataka Police today arrested a man in Koppala for allegedly posting derogatory comments on Tipu Sultan, on his social media account.



Mail Today

Bengaluru, January 26, 2016 | UPDATED 11:53 IST

A+ A-



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News / India /

## Bengaluru Police arrests techie who created fake Twitter handle of CM Siddaramaiah

Police sources say the accused tweeted the CM wants to sleep in Vidhana Soudha and that he didn't want to sleep in his home.

[Nolan Pinto](#) | Posted by Sanjay Nirala[Bengaluru, June 30, 2017 | UPDATED 23:09 IST](#)[A+ A-](#)

7. In 2012, the Indian govt under Manmohan Singh moved to block the Charlie Hebdo cartoons.

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## Govt moves to block anti-Prophet cartoons

Bharti Jain | TNN | Sep 21, 2012, 01.39 AM IST

8. In 2012, upon Indian govt's request, Google blocked access to an "anti-Islam" film.

### Politics

Foreign ministry says it is in touch with the US over the situation arising out of the protests

<http://www.livemint.com/Politics/9XNqU7wFjBQCJXEsye0Vpl/Google-India-blocks-access-to-antiIslam-...>

Foreign ministry says it is in touch with the US over the situation arising out of the protests

**Elizabeth Roche** 

First Published: Sun, Sep 16 2012. 10 01 PM IST



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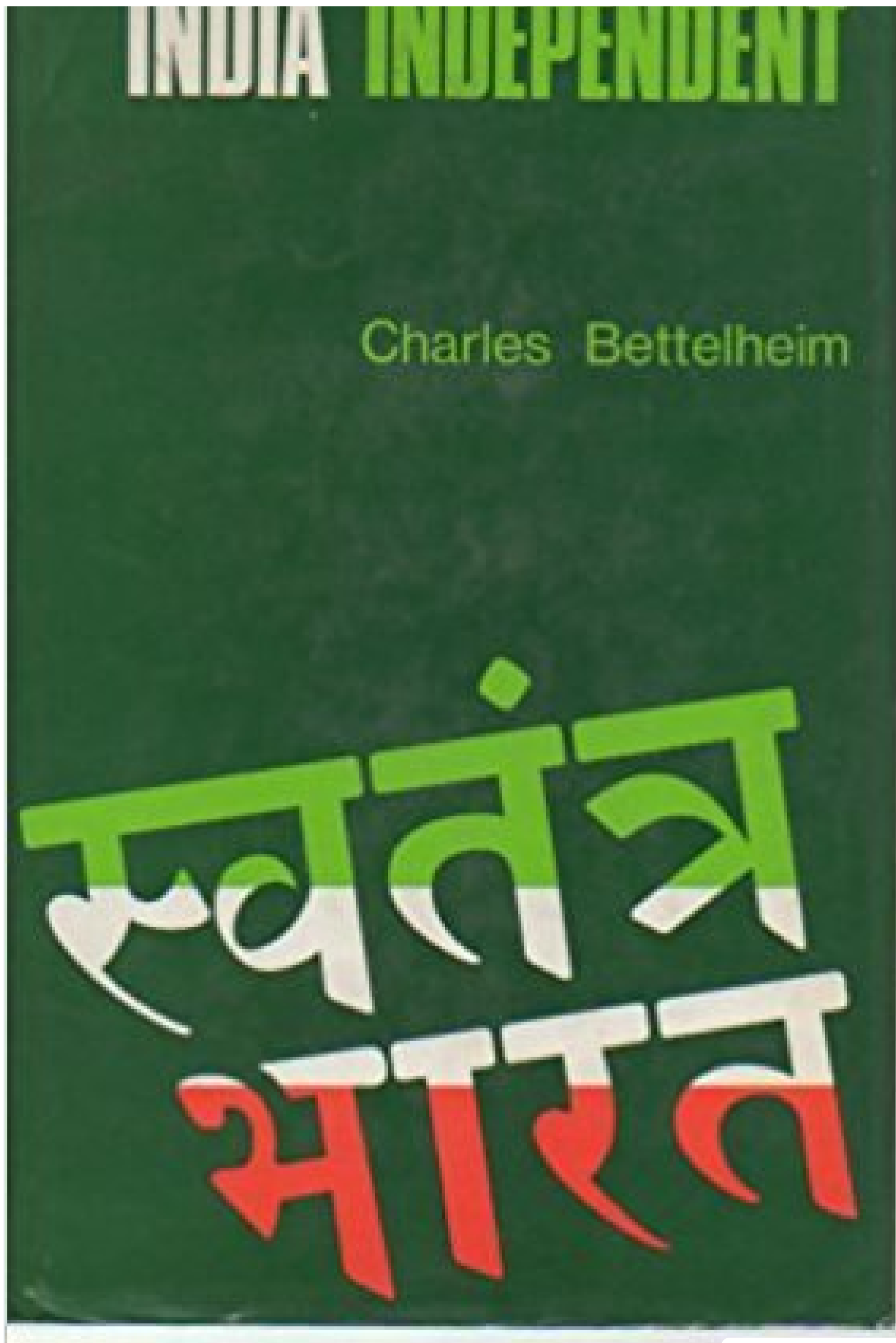


A protester shouts slogans as Palestinian Salafists burn the Israeli and US flags during a demonstration against an amateur film mocking Islam. Photo: AFP

9. Sonia Gandhi PERSONALLY WROTE to the Shahi Imam expressing OUTRAGE over Danish cartoons, soon BANNED by India: [rediff.com/news/2006/feb/...](http://rediff.com/news/2006/feb/...)

'I have received your letter and share your sense of outrage about the publication of insensitive cartoons of the Prophet. The United Progressive Alliance government has conveyed its strong sentiments to the government of Denmark through the Indian and Danish ambassadors in our respective countries,' the letter said.

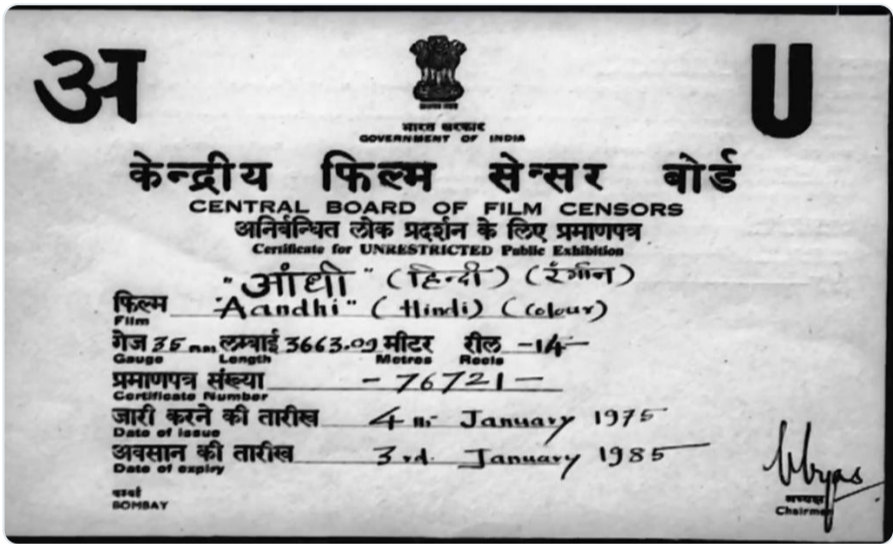
10. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED the book 'India Independent' by French historian and economist Charles Bettelheim. (via [@KirtivardhanD](#))



11. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED the film Aandhi. (via [@neha\\_aks](#))

declared, where civil liberties were suspended and the press muzzled. In the dark days that followed, Coomi ...

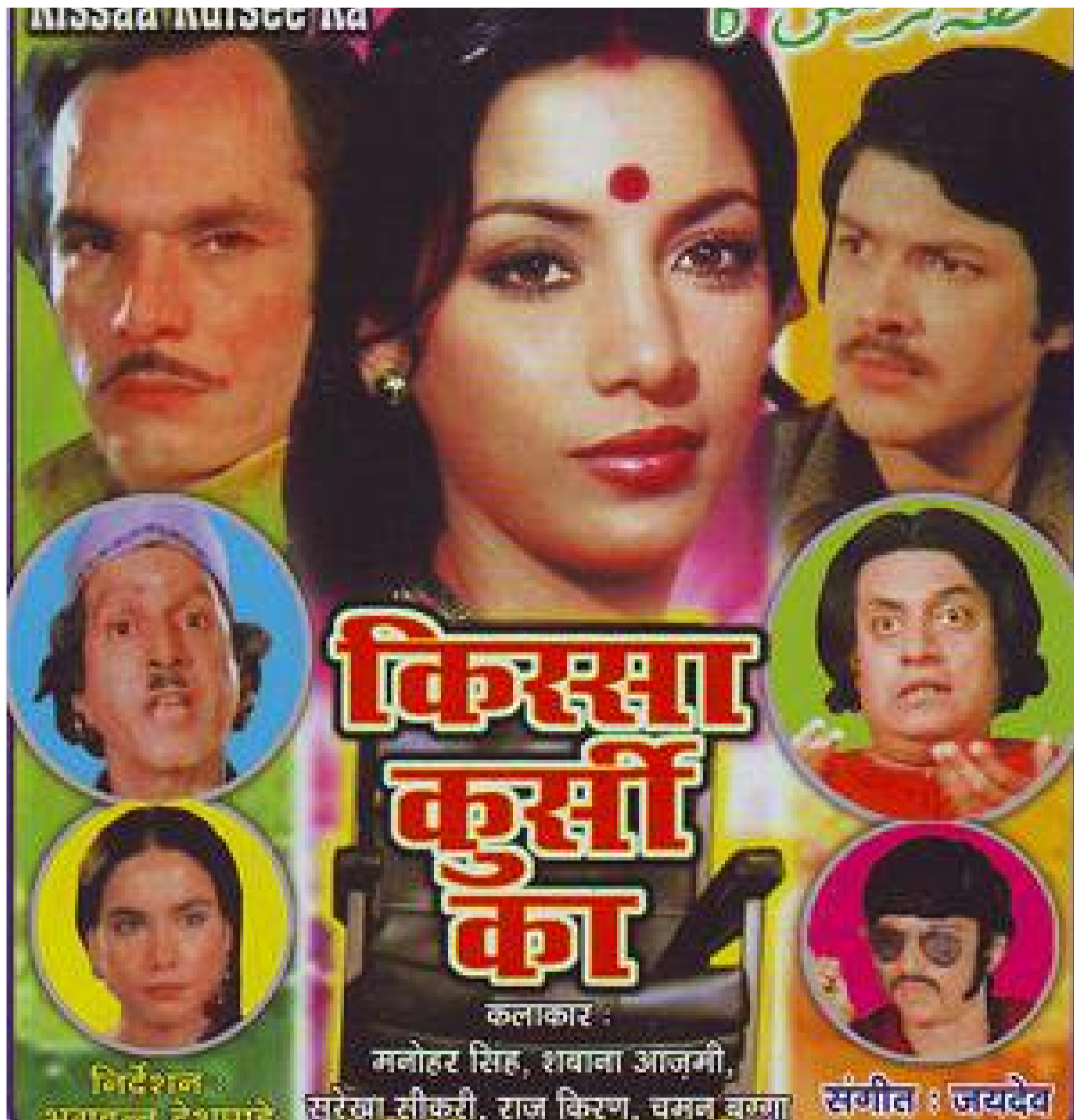
<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=ABbLCQAAQBAJ>



film, were sent to the Maruti factory, where they were burnt.<sup>24</sup> Gulzar’s film *Aandhi*, starring Suchitra Sen and Sanjeev Kumar, was banned because the main characters bore an uncomfortable resemblance to Indira Gandhi and Feroze Gandhi.  
Another Shukla intervention was the ban on singer Kishore Kumar.

12. @INCIndia BANNED the film Kissa Kursi Ka. I&B Minister VC Shukla PERSONALLY oversaw the BURNING of the negatives

**Kissa Kursi Ka: The case of the missing film**  
It is poetic justice that, among all his alleged sins, Sanjay finds himself behind bars for a case that has aroused the least public interest. Sanjay, along with Indira Gandhi's former information an...  
<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/kissa-kursi-ka-the-case-of-the-missing-film/1/434807.html>



13. @INCIndia tried to BAN The Red Sari, DEMANDED from the publishers they WITHDRAW the book. (via @alokmalik)

#### The Sonia Book Congress 'Banned'

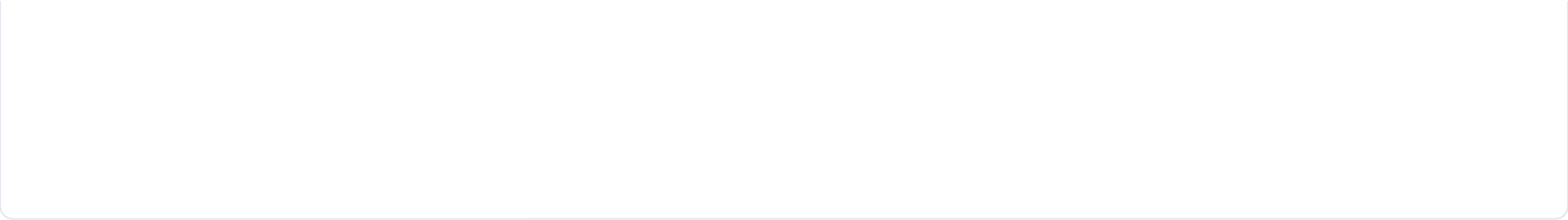
A sampling from 'The Red Sari', Javier Moro's dramatized biography of Congress President Sonia Gandhi...

<https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/the-sonia-book-congress-banned/293120>

14. @INCIndia BANNED Kishore Kumar's songs from playing on the radio. (via @Chanakya26)

**Emergency 'propagandist' who banned Kishore Kumar songs -**  
FORMER union minister V C Shukla, who suffered bullet injuries in the N rally in Chhattisgarh over a fortnight ago, died on Tuesday after developi

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Pran said that Minister for Information and Broadcasting V. C. Shukla had threatened to put the artistes and film makers behind the bars if they did not co-operate with the

meet any one of them and was persuaded to speak to them over the telephone. I said that all the songs of Kishore Kumar should be banned from AIR and Doordarshan and that all the films in which he was the play-back singer should be listed out

15. @INCIndia BANNED playwright PM Antony's play The Sixth Sacred Wound of Christ. (via @Mamdhata)

**Playwright P.M. Antony passes away**  
A man who literally set the theatre scene on fire in the State, P.M. Antony, is no more. He was 61. Antony, who was awaiting the first stage-play of his latest drama, American Model Arabikadalil , on <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/playwright-pm-antony-passes-away/article2740559.ece>



Antony

Nikos Kazantzakis is giving the Kerala Government sleepless nights. The staging of *Christuvinte AaraamThirumurivu* (The Sixth Sacred Wound of Christ), a Malayalam drama based on the late Greek writer's *The Last Temptation of Christ*, has kicked up a furious controversy, with a large section of the state's six million Christian community up in arms. With elections in the state round the corner, the Government moved to appease the outraged Christians last fortnight by banning the staging of the play and proscribing a commentary on it. But now, it is under attack for succumbing to the church's pressure.

The controversy began last August when, in the first action against a theatre group, the police confiscated the play's script and arrested writer-director P.M. Antony. But Antony got a decree from the high court and went on to stage the play in Alleppey, Quilon and Kodungalloor in Trichur district.

Antony was all set to repeat his act in Trichur, but Bishop Joseph Kundukulam, the well-known leader of the district's predominantly Christian populace, had organised the faithfuls in protest. Last fortnight, nearly 50,000 people staged an impressive march and offered a fast and prayer before the collectorate, demanding a ban on the play. Not since the days of the liberation struggle' against the first communist ministry in Kerala in the late '50s has the church come out onto the streets in protest.

Trichur Collector Vinod Rai tried to defuse the situation by having the high court ban staging of the play. Said Rai: "We were forced to take this strong measure because we apprehended a law and order problem had the play been staged." He was not exaggerating. There was a virtual *hartal* in Trichur the day of Bishop Kundukulam's protest rally.

## 16. @INCIndia BANNED the film Da Vinci Code. (via @morningangleton)

### 'Da Vinci Code' banned in Goa - Times of India

India News: Bowing to public pressure and Christian organisations, Goa govt decided to ban the screening of the movie in the state.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Da-Vinci-Code-banned-in-Goa/articleshow/1618782.cms>



## WORLD

Christian groups in India have found solace in their Islamic counterparts in protests against the release of The Da Vinci Code movie across the country. An influential organisation of Indian Muslim clerics have vowed to help Christian groups launch protests if the country's authorities did not ban the screening of the controversial film, Monday 15th May 2006.

[PIC1]Up till now, protests against the film have been on a relatively low scale, but in recent weeks several Catholic groups have said that they will organise street protests, and even go as far as forcing cinema halls showing the movie to shut down.

This week, a new twist in the controversy surrounding the adaptation of Dan Brown's divisive novel was seen when Islamic clerics joined Christians and said that Brown's novel was blasphemous as it spread lies about Jesus.

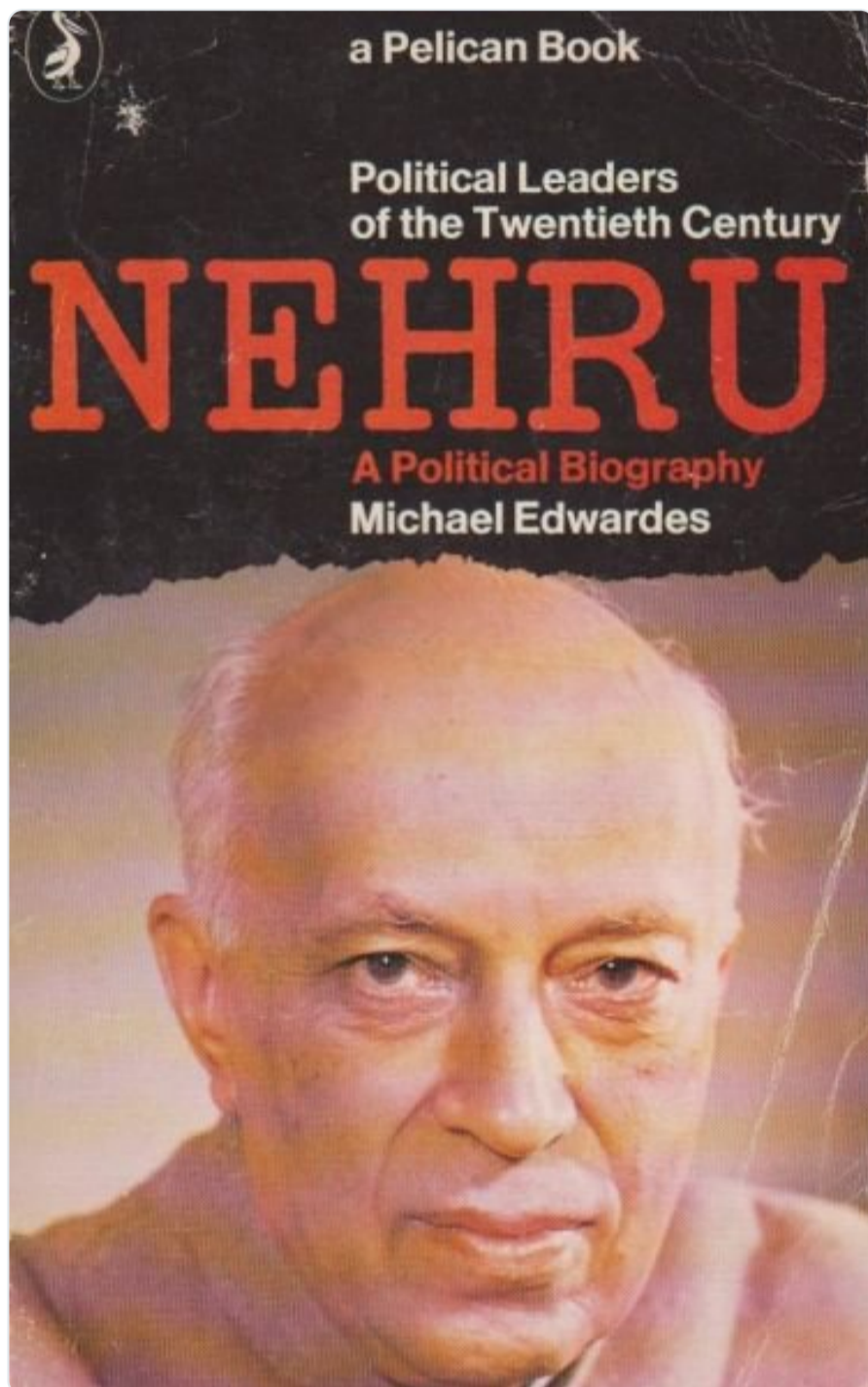
Maulana Mansoor Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Sunni Jamiyat-ul-Ulema, an umbrella organisation of clerics, reported to Reuters, "The Holy Koran recognises Jesus as a prophet. What the book says is an insult to both Christians and Muslims.

"Muslims in India will help their Christian brothers protest this," he said.

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17. @INCIndia BANNED Michael Edwardes' Nehru: A Political Biography because it was critical of Nehru. (via @Aviosm) [ia801602.us.archive.org/25/items/in.er...](http://ia801602.us.archive.org/25/items/in.er...)



tent. He had escaped from the net of Hindu society and religion to become a western-style liberal democrat, forward-looking, constantly criticizing the weight of Indian tradition as he tried to drag his country into the twentieth century.

But were they right? Nehru's will, with its repeated disclaimers of any religious feeling, was a decade old. In the last few years of his life, there had been a change in his attitude to the Hindu world from which he had emerged. Through all the years of independence, Hindu occultism had had its devotees in governing circles. Astrologers made a comfortable living as advisers to ministers, officials and politicians. For most of the time, Nehru had chosen to ignore the soothsayers on the back-

#### Earthquake in Delhi 11

stairs of the palace, but in the last months after his stroke in January 1964, months almost Byzantine in character, the occult had been allowed to penetrate the palace itself.

There were others, too, who complained. The ceremonies were, said some, not in the traditional form at all. And the scattering of Nehru's ashes from the air should never have been allowed to happen. The orthodox – and orthodoxy can be found in some unexpected places in India – had a spokesman in Dr Rammanohar Lohia, the Berlin-educated socialist leader who had been an outspoken and sometimes virulent political enemy of the late Prime Minister. 'Whatever Mr Nehru might have written in his Will,' he declared at a public meeting, 'whatever he might have said about his attitude towards religion, the fact remains that Mr Nehru was born a Hindu, he had his [sacred] thread ceremony performed in the Hindu way, he lived a Hindu, died a Hindu, and was cremated according to Hindu rites. All his ashes should have been immersed.'

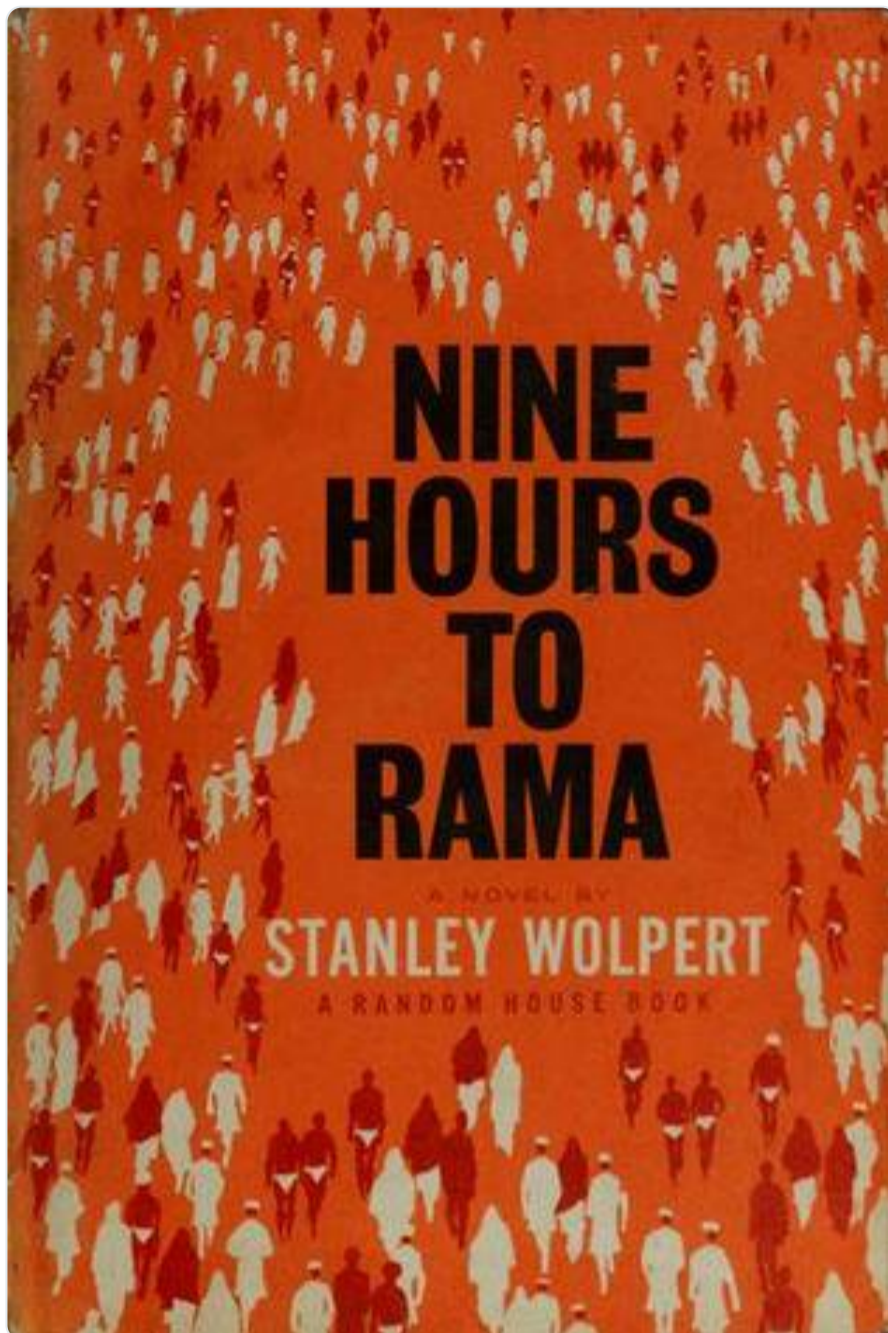
Closest to Nehru inside the Government was Krishna Menon, who had become Defence Minister in 1957. Menon had been outside the mainstream of Indian nationalist activity, having spent many years in London as a secretary of the India League. He had, however, returned to India at the moment of independence and had caught Nehru's ear. He had been given the appointment of first Indian High Commissioner in London

#### The Tarnishing Image 297

(1947–52) but there had been considerable criticism of his administrative laxity which had permitted a heavy financial loss to the Government. Menon had returned to India as a sort of unofficial adviser to Nehru, who had wanted to bring him into the cabinet. This was achieved in 1956 when he joined as Minister without Portfolio. Menon articulated Nehru's foreign policy at the United Nations and did so with intelligence, wit and not infrequent sarcasm. His arrogance mirrored Nehru's own and had antagonized many. He was assumed, because of leftist leanings, to be a communist sympathizer. His closeness to Nehru and his undisguised contempt

As long as Nehru protected him, he was safe. For critics of Nehru outside Congress Menon had become a surrogate. As

18. @INCIndia BANNED the book AND the film 'Nine Hours to Rama' as it exposed security lapses that led to Bapu's murder (via @Masterstuff2)



instead. A fictional depiction, *Nine Hours to Rama* (Mark Robson, 1962), based on a novel by Stanley Wolpert, was condemned by Nehru for its historical distortion and was consequently banned from cinemas (the ban was still in force in 1980, just prior to the production for *Gandhi*).

politicians are more important than the rule of law. *Nine Hours To Rama* (1962), a novel by Stanley Wolpert, was also banned for similar reasons. Subjecting the people responsible for the security lapses that led to Gandhi's assassination as well as the assassin's political background and mental state to close scrutiny, it was also depicted on celluloid in Hollywood; the movie was also banned.

19. @INCIndia DEMANDED content screening from Google, Facebook after a post on Sonia offended it. (Via @AartiTikoo)

#### India Asks Google, Facebook to Screen User Content

Companies plan to rebuff the Indian government's latest attempt to tighten the leash on free speech on the Internet.

<https://india.blogs.nytimes.com/2011/12/05/india-asks-google-facebook-others-to-screen-user-content/>

Internet companies and social media sites like Facebook to prescreen user content from India and to remove disparaging, inflammatory or defamatory content before it goes online, three executives in the information technology industry say.

Top officials from the Indian units of Google, Microsoft, Yahoo and Facebook are meeting with Kapil Sibal, India's acting telecommunications minister, on Monday afternoon to discuss the issue, say two executives of Internet companies. The executives asked not to be identified because they are not authorized to speak to the media on the issue.

Mr. Sibal's office confirmed that he would meet with Internet service providers Monday but did not provide more information about the content of the meeting.

About six weeks ago, Mr. Sibal called legal representatives from the top Internet service providers and Facebook into his New Delhi office, said one of the executives who was briefed on the meeting.

At the meeting, Mr. Sibal showed attendees a Facebook page that maligned the Congress Party's president, Sonia Gandhi. "This is unacceptable," he told attendees, the executive said, and he asked them to find a way to monitor what is posted on their sites.



Anindito Mukherjee/European Pressphoto Agency/Kapil Sibal, Telecommunications and Human Resources Development Minister, in a 2005 file photo.

## Internet censorship: Censor Kapil Sibal and a government that gags

India is one of an unholy club of only four countries that asks *Google* to block content.

K. G. Kumar

New Delhi, December 11, 2011 | UPDATED 15:31 IST

A + A -

Kapil Sibal's declaration that *Google* and *Facebook* must submit their content for screening against "objectionable" content has rightly aroused the indignation of Netizens around the country.

20. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED 'Understanding Islam through Hadis'; SR Goel was ARRESTED for printing it. (via [@ruchitweet](#))  
[voiceofdharma.org/books/foe/ch09...](http://voiceofdharma.org/books/foe/ch09...)

## Editor's arrest over Islamic study flayed<sup>1</sup>

By A Staff Reporter

NEW DELHI, December 26 - A number of intellectuals and writers have condemned the arrest of the editor of 'Voice of India', Mr. Sita Ram Goel, on December 19 for printing the Hindi version of a study - Understanding Islam through Hadis.

They pointed out, in a statement here today, that the English version of the study was printed abroad in 1982 and it had been reprinted twice in India.

The statement said the seizure of the Hindi version from the premises of the binder even before its distribution raises serious doubts over intellectual freedom in the country.

Among the 15 intellectuals and writers who have issued the statement are Mr. Dharampal, historian, Professors Daya Krishna and Gopal Krishna, Sheen Kaaf Nizam, Urdu poet, Mr. Jagat Ram Sahni, writer, Mr. Pradip Kumar, publisher, Mr. Rajiv Vohra, sociologist and Mr. Arvind Mohan, journalist.

The statement pointed out that the book's author, Mr. Ram Swarup, is well known for his deep philosophical and reflective thought on religion, informed by a concern for man's religious quest.

Moreover, the study on Islam through Hadis is based on sources held in high esteem by Muslim scholars. These sources are the Hadis collection by Muslim (the second most authoritative compilation according to Muslim tradition), Sirat Rasul Allah by Ibn Ishaq (the first authoritative biography of the prophet), Tarikhi-i-Tabri, by at-Tabri, and several other works listed in the bibliography appended to the book, the statement said.

The statement further said: "The resulting picture of Islam may or may not meet with the approval of all those interested in the subject, but the extent of approval a work enjoys has never been the criterion for determining its scholarly merits, not at least in a free society."

21. [@INCIndia](#) goons gheraoed and disrupted an event hosted by the director of the film Indu Sarkar.





**Madhur Bhandarkar**  
@imbhandarkar

Congress workers hv barged in the Hotel lobby & created ruckus,me & team are stranded like hostages in hotel room.  
#pune activity cancelled.

4:00 PM - Jul 15, 2017

3,685      5,716 people are talking about this

22. Man ARRESTED under a UPA-enacted law for tweeting against @INCIndia leader's son. (via @SupariShambhu)

**Man arrested for tweet on Chidambaram's son**  
A small scale industrialist in Puducherry was arrested on Tuesday for allegedly posting 'offensive' messages on the micro-blogging site Twitter targeting Union Finance Minister P Chidambaram's son Ka...  
<https://www.ndtv.com/south/man-arrested-for-tweet-on-chidambarams-son-503192>

# Man arrested for tweet on Chidambaram's son

South | Press Trust of India | Updated: October 31, 2012 10:14 IST

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- LG OLED TV- Future Of TV (LG)

TRENDING



Dean Jones Tries To Downplay Virat Kohli Milestone, Gets Trolled



WhatsApp Group Voice, Video Calling References in iPhone Beta: Report

82 SHARES





EMAIL      PRINT      COMMENTS



PUDUCHERRY: A small scale industrialist in Puducherry was arrested on Tuesday for allegedly posting 'offensive' messages on the micro-blogging site Twitter targeting Union Finance Minister P Chidambaram's son Karti Chidambaram.

Police said that Ravi, the owner of a plastic packaging material factory, was arrested by the local crime branch wing of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) Police on a recent complaint by Karti Chidambaram. The complaint said that the industrialist had posted "offensive" messages against Karti on three occasions since last year on Twitter.

Ravi was arrested under Section 66-A of the Information Technology Act.

23. @INCIndia wanted to INTERCEPT & CENSOR personal mail; President objected.

**President Zail Singh questions govt's decisions, much to PM Rajiv Gandhi's embarrass...**  
After two years of growing isolation, President Giani Zail Singh finally seems to have decided to assert himself. In the last few months, Singh has been increasingly questioning the Government's deci...  
<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/president-zail-singh-questions-govt-decisions-much-to-pm-rajiv-gandhi-...>



(via [@kanchangupta](#), [@TheSaneMind](#))

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NEWS

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The messy and sometimes clumsy media war began soon after the President refused to sign the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill. As a counter, secret government files were made available to journalists stating that Zail Singh had no moral right to refuse consent to the bill as he himself as home minister had piloted a similar bill.

In the last two months, Singh has refused to sign the controversial Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986, which would authorise the Government to censor personal mail; sought the Government's

24. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED Nobel Laureate VS Naipaul's seminal book An Area of Darkness.

Naipaul's discovery of India  
...is indeed a blistering document."—Saturday Review

# V.S. NAIPAUL

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## AN AREA OF DARKNESS

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\$4.95 • V-673 • 394-74673-2

25. Police under [@INCIndia](#) ARRESTED writer Inder S Sharma for publishing

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## The Case of Inder Sain Sharma

IN THE COURT OF SHRI Z. S. LORAT METROPOLITAN  
MAGISTRATE, DELHI.

State,

Vs.

Inder Sain Sharma s/o Sh. Dewan Chand Sharma r/o

90 Vino-Bha (Vinobha Puri), Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.

2. Raj Kumar s/o Ishwar Parshad c/o H.No. 67-South Ext., New Delhi.

...Accused

F.I.R. No. 237/83

u/s 295-A I.P.C.

P.S. Hauz Qazi.

### ORDER

By this order I shall dispose of an objection raised by Ld. Defence Counsel that no charge can be framed against the accused persons because the 'Ayates' were taken by the accused verbatim from the holy book of 'Quran Majeed' translated in Hindi by a Mohammedan writer Mohd. Farookh Khan and are published in the same form without any addition or subtraction and it was effect which was produced before the public after taking the same from the holy book of Quran Majeed. The Ld. Defence Counsel has admitted that the accused published the disputed posters. The accused reproduced the same before the public not with any malice or bad intention nor he has given any bad opinion with regard to holy book of Quran Majeed and words

26. @INCIndia DEMANDED cuts in the film Raajneeti. (via @dibyabttb)

### Politics over Raajneeti: Cong plays censor board

Politics over Rajneeti: Cong plays censor board

<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/Politics+over+Raajneeti:+Cong+plays+censor+board/1/98911.html>

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# Politics over *Raajneeti*: Cong plays censor board

The party has used its proxies in the censor board to snip through the reel. [Read comments](#)

Headlines Today Bureau

Kartikeya Sharma, May 26, 2010 | UPDATED 21:25 IST

A+ A-

Prakash Jha's upcoming film *Raajneeti* has sent shockwaves through the country's grand old party even before hitting theatres. Even as the filmmaker has been claiming that the movie is not about the Congress or its chief **Sonia Gandhi**, the party has used its proxies in the Central Board of Film Certification, or censor board, to snip through the reel to make the movie compatible with its sensibilities.

27. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED Colin Maine's Dead Hand of Islam; SR Goel was prosecuted for publishing it. (via [@GreatHeretic](#)) [voiceofdharma.org/books/foe/ch02...](http://voiceofdharma.org/books/foe/ch02...)

## The Case of Sita Ram Goel

**IN THE COURT OF SH. S. K. KAUSHIK: ADDL.  
CHMF MET'ROPOUTAN MAGISTRATE: DEUH**

State Vs.

Sita Ram etc.  
FIR No. 72/86  
P.S. Darya Ganj  
U/S 153A/295A IPC

### ORDER

This order shall dispose of the question of charge in this case. The State has sought prosecution of accused Sita Ram Goel as publisher and Smt. Ram Kali as printer of a book published under the name of 'The Dead Hand of Islam' written by foreign author Colin Main, u/s 153A and 295A IPC, on the ground that the book contains highly objectionable and sacrilegious material/references at page from 2 to 15 which tend to hurt the religious sentiments of Muslim community and may promote disaffection and hatred between Hindus and Muslims.

28. [@INCIndia](#) issued an ordinance virtually BANNING all workers' strikes. (via [@ruchitweet](#))

### Prime Minister Indira Gandhi issues ordinance to ban all strikes by workers

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has declared war against the workers of India. Her Government has issued an ordinance empowering it virtually to ban all strikes by workers.

<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/prime-minister-indira-gandhi-issues-ordinance-to-ban-all-strikes-by-wor...>



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News / Magazine / Guest Column /

# A war against labour

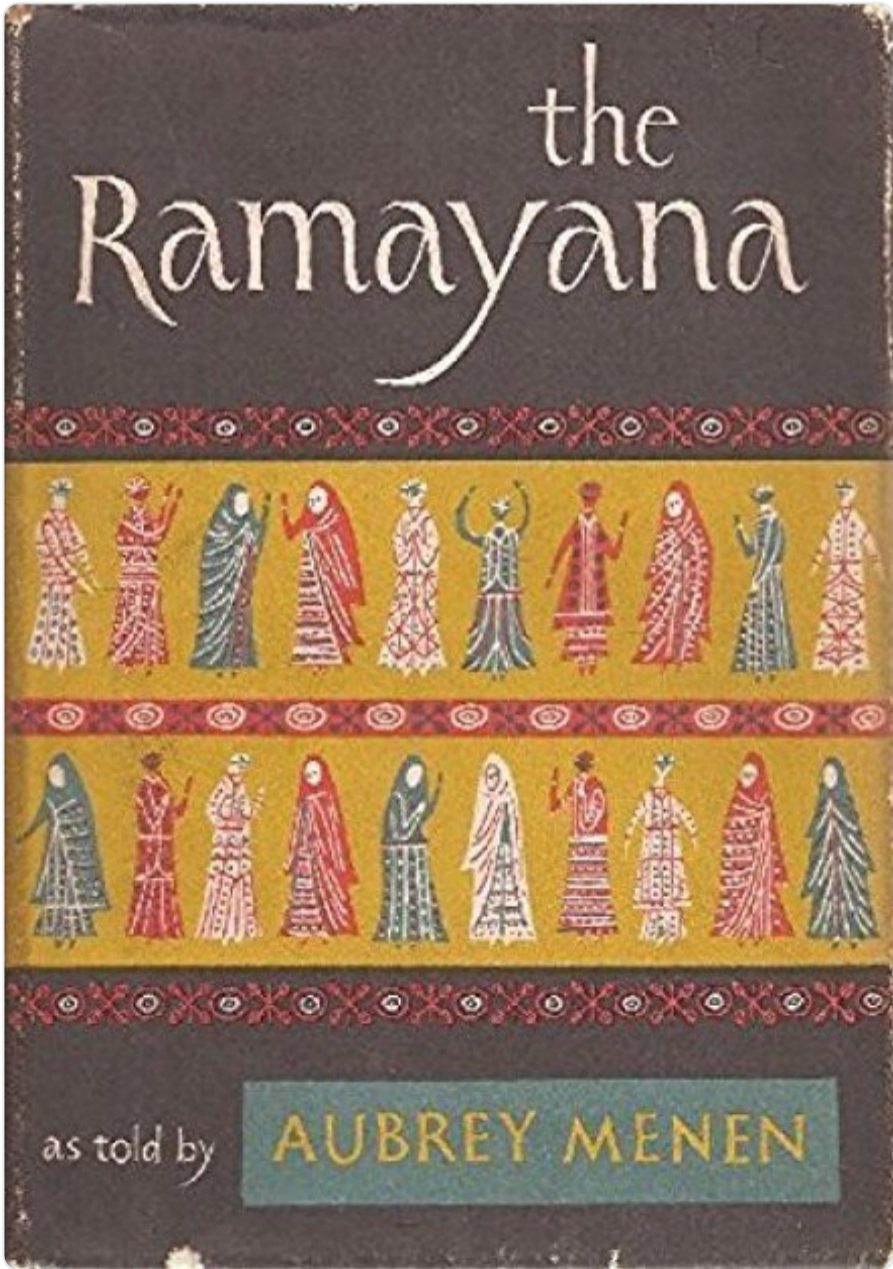
Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has declared war against the workers of India. Her Government has issued an ordinance empowering it virtually to ban all strikes by workers.

Rajinder Puri

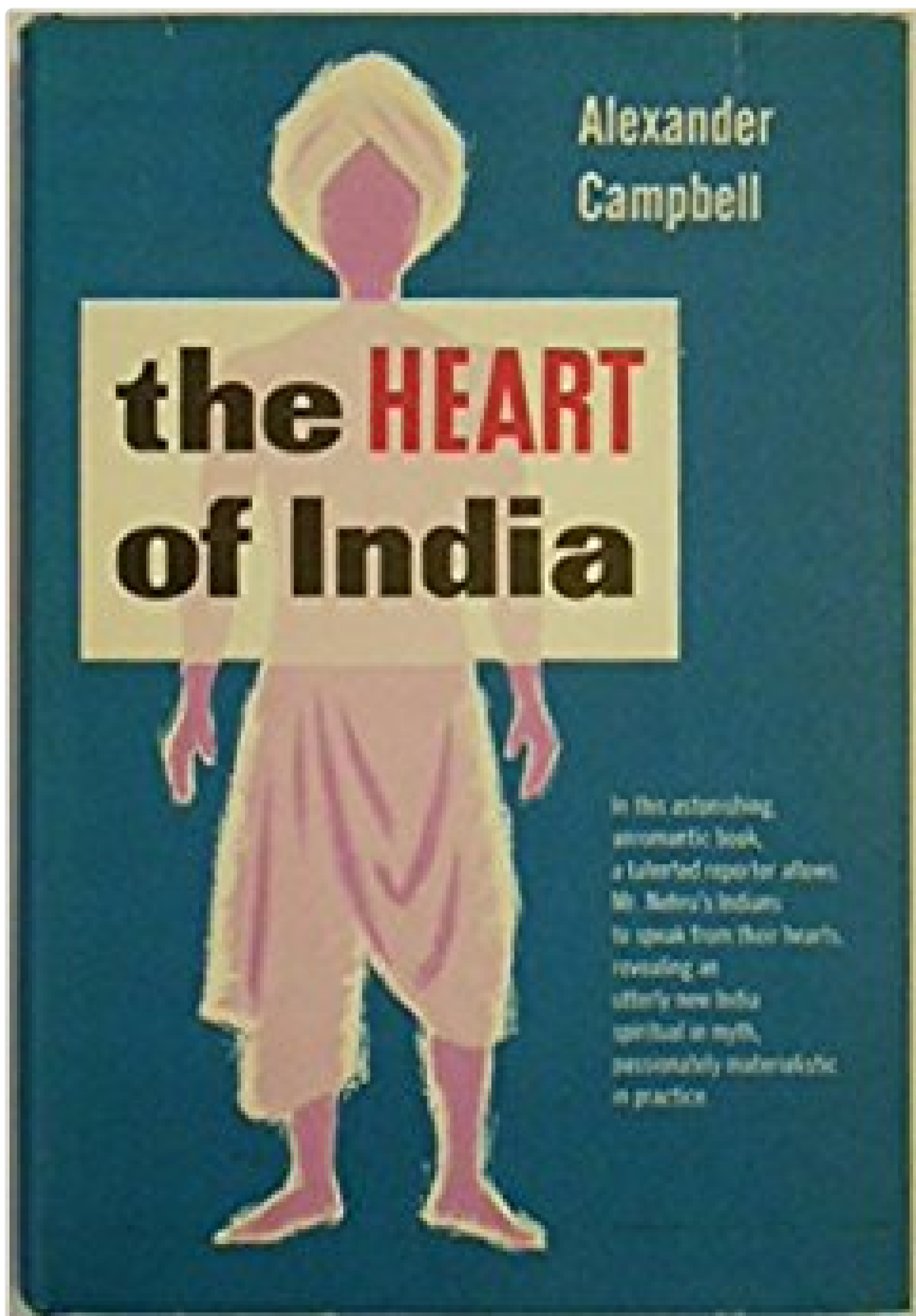
August 31, 1981 | UPDATED 12:41 IST

A + A -

29. @INCIndia BANNED import of "The Ramayana" by Aubrey Menen.



4901	Any copy of the English Book Styled "The Ramayana" by Aubrey Menon, published by Charles Scribners Sons, New York, or any translation reprint or other document containing of any matter contained in the said book.	Bringing by sea or by land into India or the State of Pondicherry.	M.F.(D.R.) Ntn. No. 85-Cus., dated 29.09.1956
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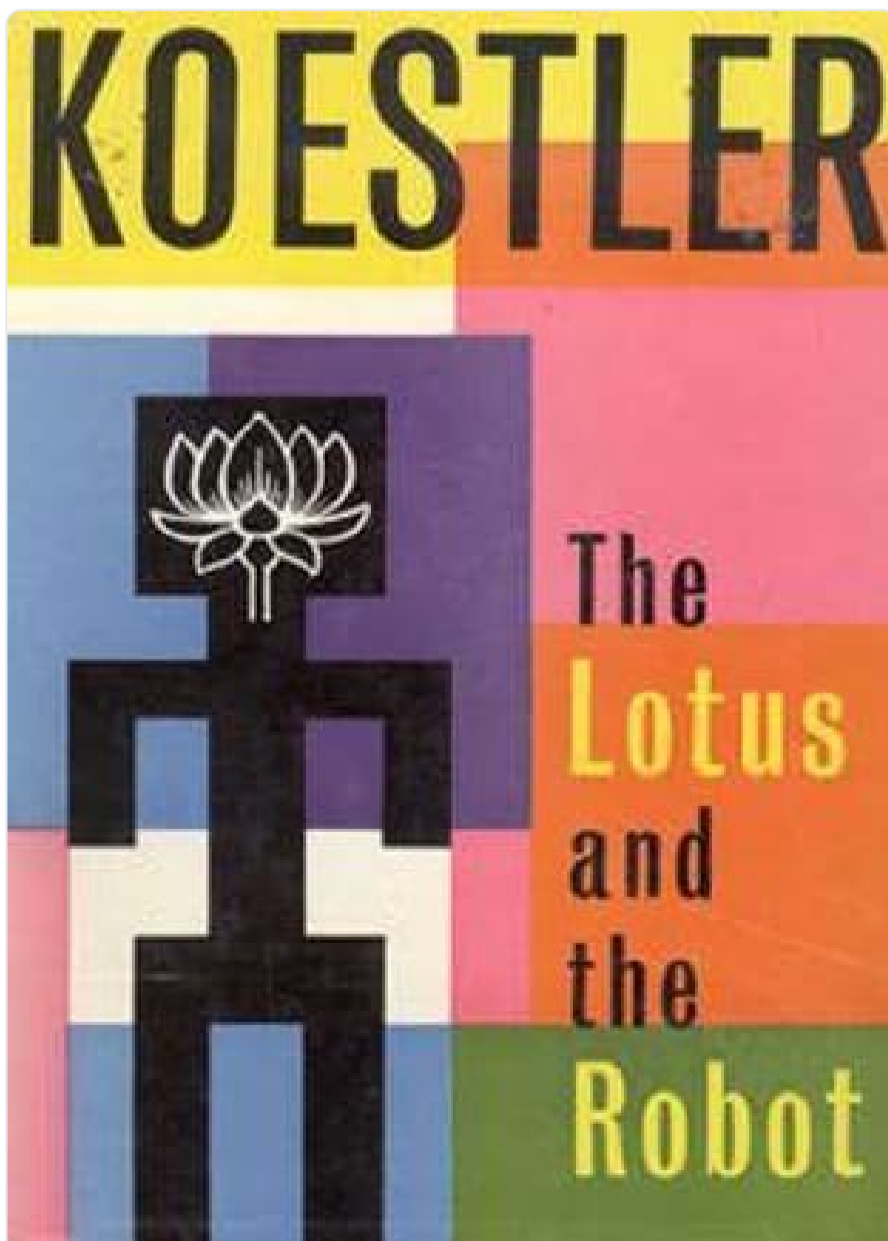


31. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED the film Aarakshan. (via [@sriharsha\\_ch348](#))

res...

<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/prakash-jha-aarakshan-ban/1/147722.html>

32. @INCIndia BANNED Arthur Koestler's *The Lotus and the Robot* because it referred to Mahatma Gandhi's sexual habits.



The bill was passed in a day, after a mere five hours' debate. Patel had secured Nehru's agreement and Nehru kept mum during the debate; it is one subject on which his official biographer, despite devoting three volumes to his hero, says nothing. In 1959 Nehru also accepted the advice of Mrs Gandhi, then Congress President, that the elected Communist government in Kerala be dismissed.

And the Nehru years also saw the Indian state continue the British practice of banning books. Koestler's *The Lotus and the Robot* was banned because it referred to Gandhi's sexual habits.

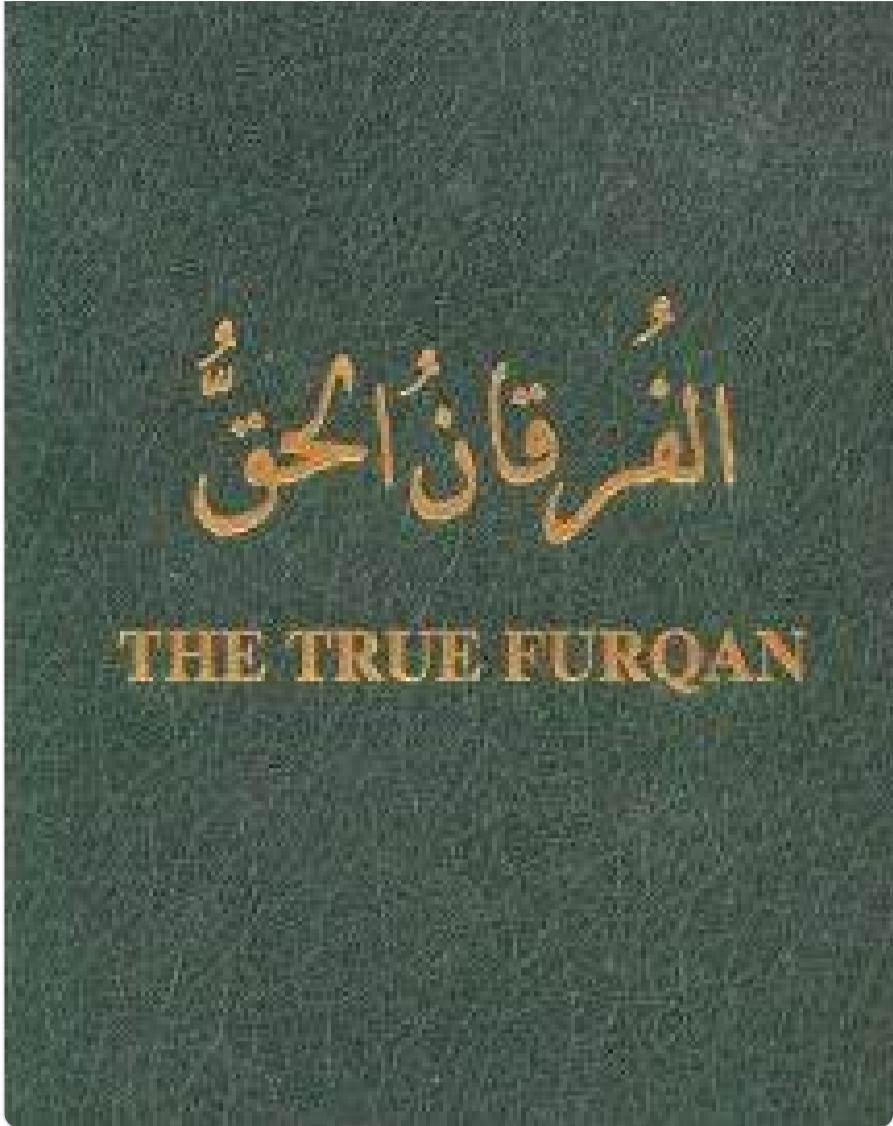
↵

**From Midnight to Glorious Morning?**  
Mihir Bose was born in January 1947. Eight months later, India became a modern, free nation. The country he knew growing up in the 1960s has undergone vast and radical change. India today exports foo...  
<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=j9ssDwAAQBAJ>



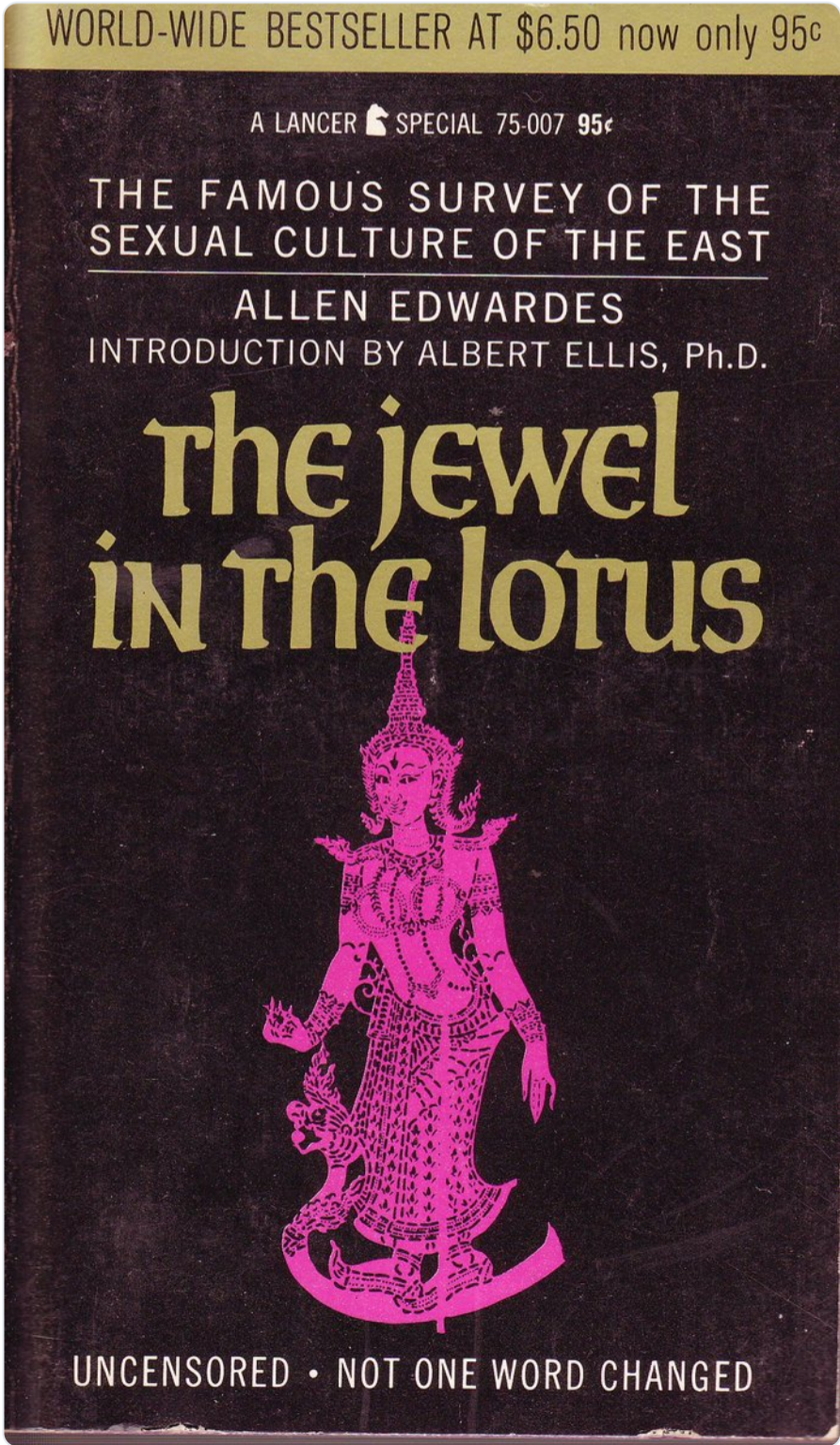
And the Nehru years also saw the Indian state continue the British practice of banning books. Koestler’s *The Lotus and the Robot* was banned because it referred to Gandhi’s sexual habits. Since then many other authors have suffered this fate, including myself, my book on the Aga Khans being banned by the Maharashtra government. My only consolation is that the law used was the same British law that had been used in 1934 to ban the book Tagore wrote about his visit to Russia. Then the British said the book was ‘calculated by distortion of facts to bring the British Administration in India into contempt and disrepute’.<sup>29</sup> In my case, in 1985, the ban by the Maharashtra government was on the basis of a representation from the Aga Khan Shia Imami Ismailia Federal Council claiming that I was offending the religious sentiments of the Khoja community,<sup>30</sup> even though the book, while mentioning religion, was actually a historical study of the Aga Khans and, in particular, of how close the third Aga Khan was to the British, and the huge political role he had played in the twentieth century. It was based on extensive research in various archives including the Maharashtra State Archives, which had fascinating material on the

34. @INCIndia BANNED the import of The True Furqan: The 21st century Quran.



Issuing Authority:	Indian Customs
Type:	Non Tariff
File No:	
Subject:	Govt prohibits import of book titled 'The True Furqan', subtitled 'The 21st Century Quran' published by USA-based publisher
<p>In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary so to do, for the maintenance of security of India, hereby absolutely prohibits import of the book entitled ❖The True Furqan❖, subtitled ❖The 21st Century Quran❖ published in the United States of America by Omega, 2000 and Wine Press, including any extract there from, any reprint or translation thereof or any document reproducing any matter contained therein.</p> <p>F.No.401/128/2005-Cus.III</p> <p>(Anupam Prakash) Under Secretary to the Government of India</p>	

35. @INCIndia BANNED the import of Allen Edwardes' The Jewel in the Lotus.



4901	The book entitled "The jewel in the Lotus" (A Historical Survey of the Sexual Culture of the East) by Allen Edwards, published by Lancer Books, Inc. 185, Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016 and printed in the U.S.A. or any extract therefrom or any reprint of, or any translation of, or other document reproducing any matter contained in the said book.	Import prohibited absolutely	M.F. (D.R. & I.) Ntfn No. 105-Cus., dated 20.07.1968
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4901	Any newspaper, news sheet, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which undermine or are likely to undermine or are likely to undermine the friendly relations of India with foreign States.	Bringing by sea or by land into India or the State of Pondicherry across any Customs frontier as defined by the Central Government	M.F.(D.R.) Ntn. No. 25-Cus., dated 09.03.1960
4901 4902	Any book, periodical pamphlet, leaflet or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which directly or indirectly question the frontiers of India as declared by the Government or the territorial integrity of the country.	Import prohibited absolutely.	M.F. (D.R. & I.) Ntn. No. 19-Cus., dated 06.03.1976
4901	Any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation, figure or article.	Import prohibited.	M.F.(D.R.) Ntn. No. 01-Cus., dated 18.01.1964

37. @INCIndia BANNED Brigadier John Dalvi's book Himalayan Blunder. (via @Joydeep\_911) [telegraphindia.com/1121006/jsp/fr...](https://telegraphindia.com/1121006/jsp/fr...)

#### - Air chief revives China war and Kargil debates

SUJAN DUTTA



**New Delhi, Oct. 5:** Air Chief Marshal N.A.K. Browne today waded into a controversy relating to the 1962 China war that has dogged military analysts and historians as well as the government.

The air chief suggested a closer look into the alleged failure of the politico-military leadership under India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. The hostilities with China broke out in September-October 50 years ago.

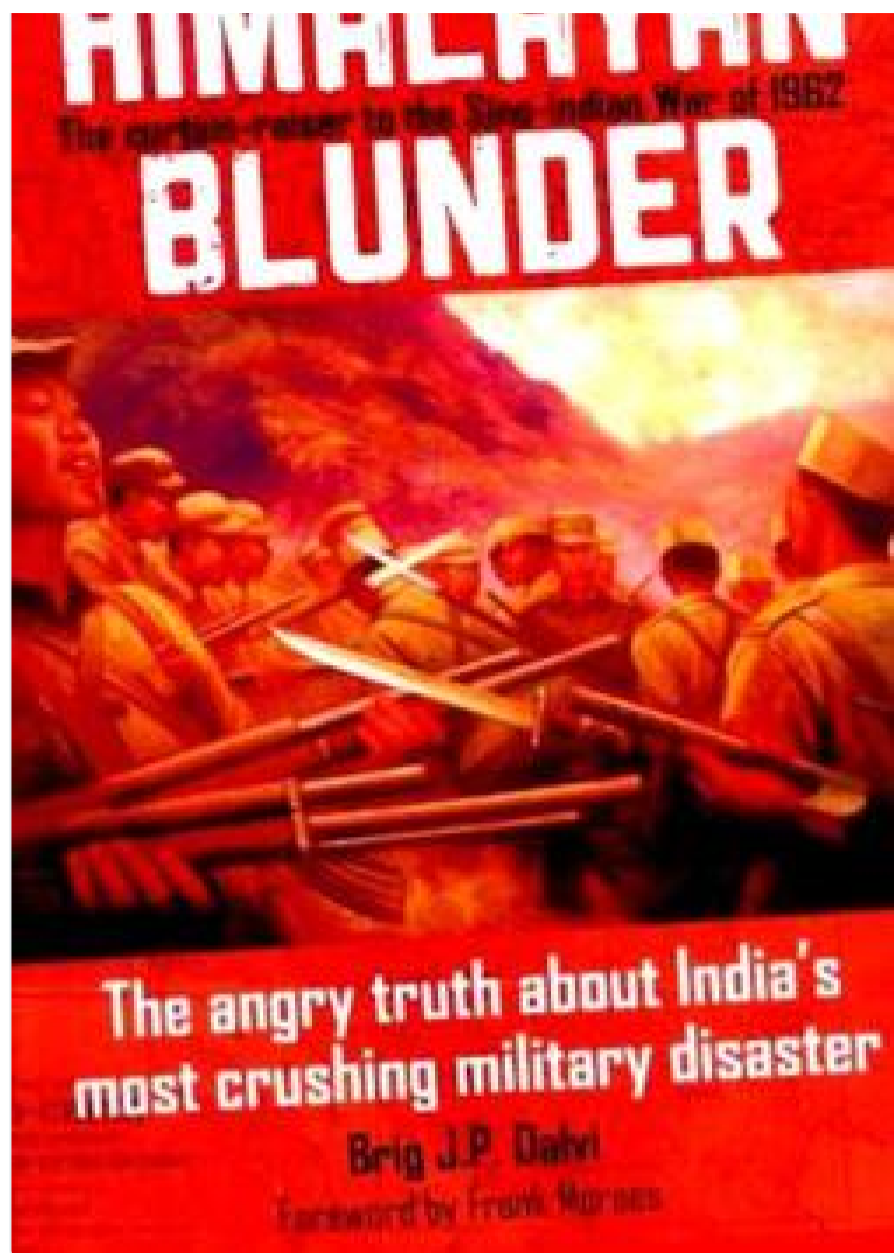
"If airpower was used, the outcome would have been different," Browne said. The Indian Air Force transport planes moved troops and equipment but that was barely enough for a war in the heights.

Browne. Picture by Prem Singh

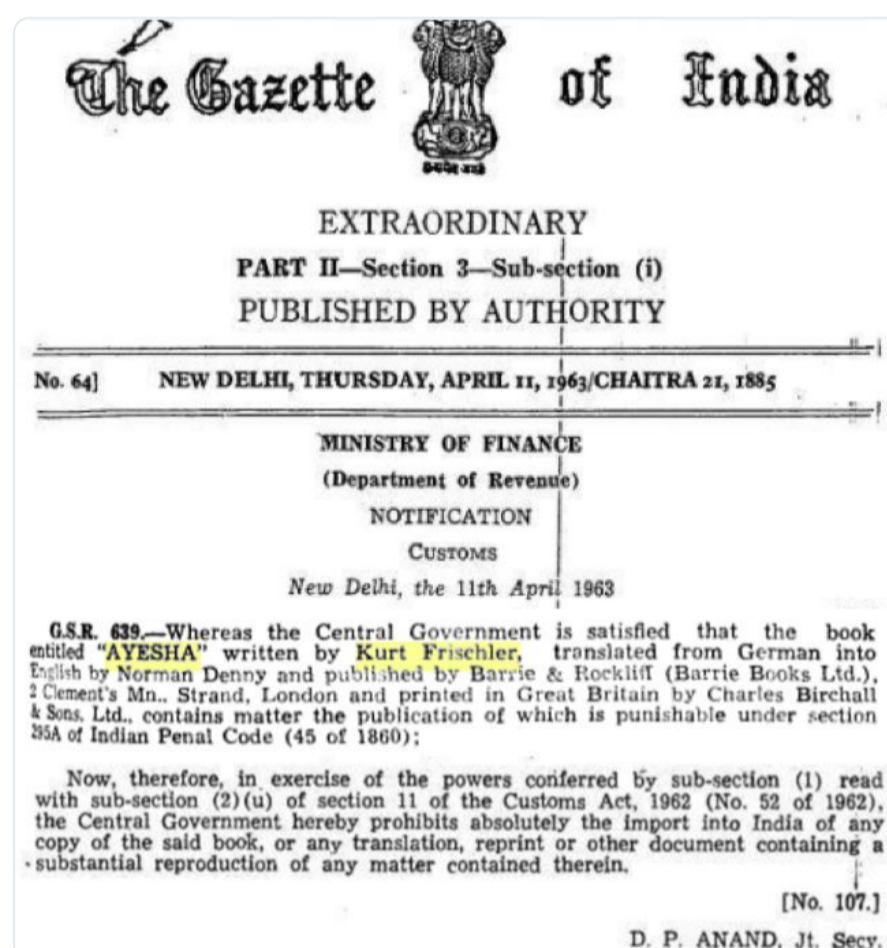
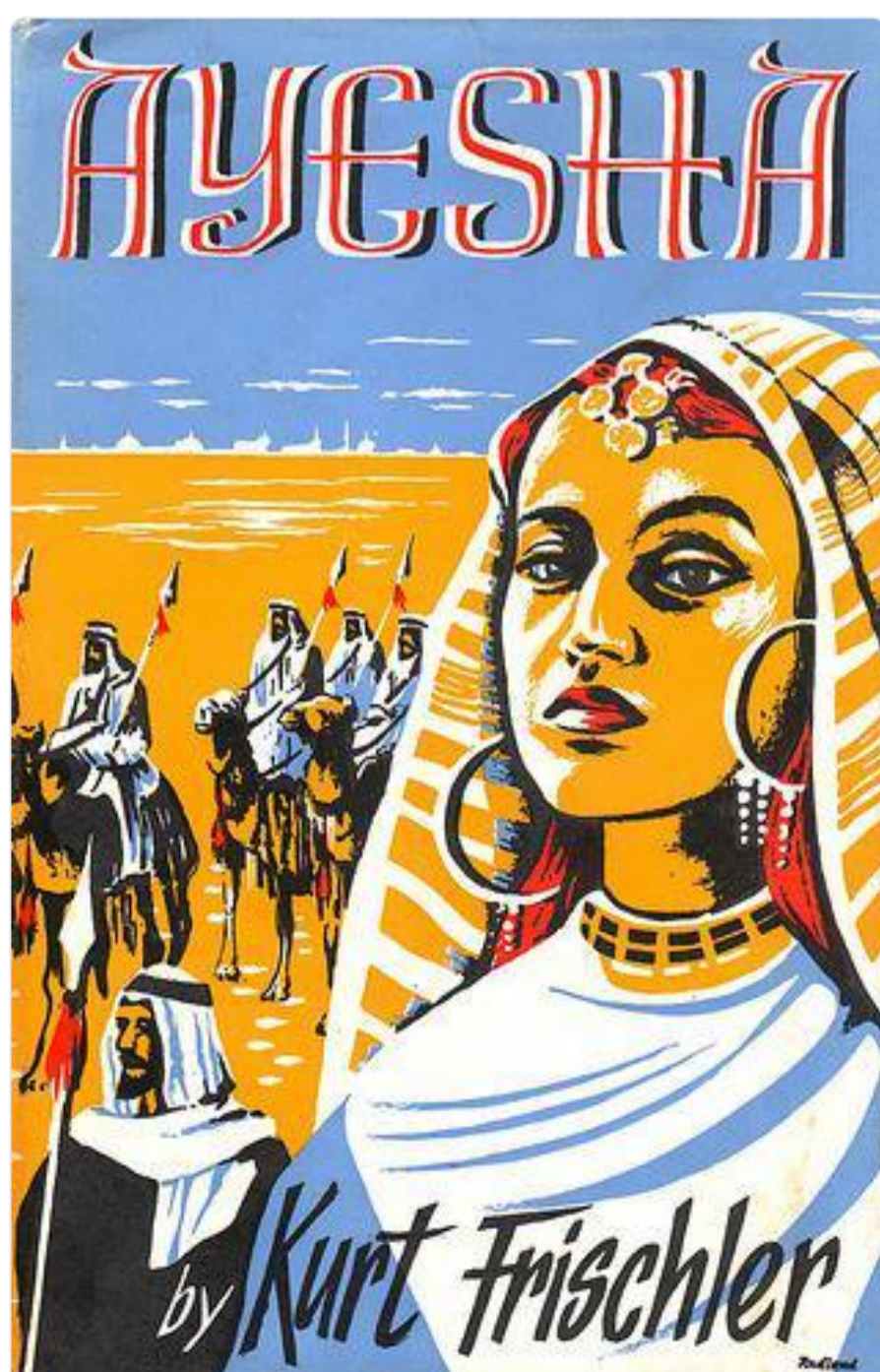
Asked if Nehru had "blundered" by not ordering the air force into offensive action against the Chinese troops, the air chief smiled and replied: "You have read the book *Himalayan Blunder*, haven't you?"

*Himalayan Blunder* was written by Brig. John Dalvi, commander of the 7th Brigade, which was routed by the Chinese troops in Arunachal. Dalvi was himself taken prisoner.

The book, which offers his perspective on the causes and outcome of the war, was banned by the Indian government immediately after its publication. Dalvi held that, among others, the political administration headed by Nehru misdirected the war.



38. @INCIndia BANNED (import of) Kurt Frischler's book Ayesha, specifically through a gazette notification.



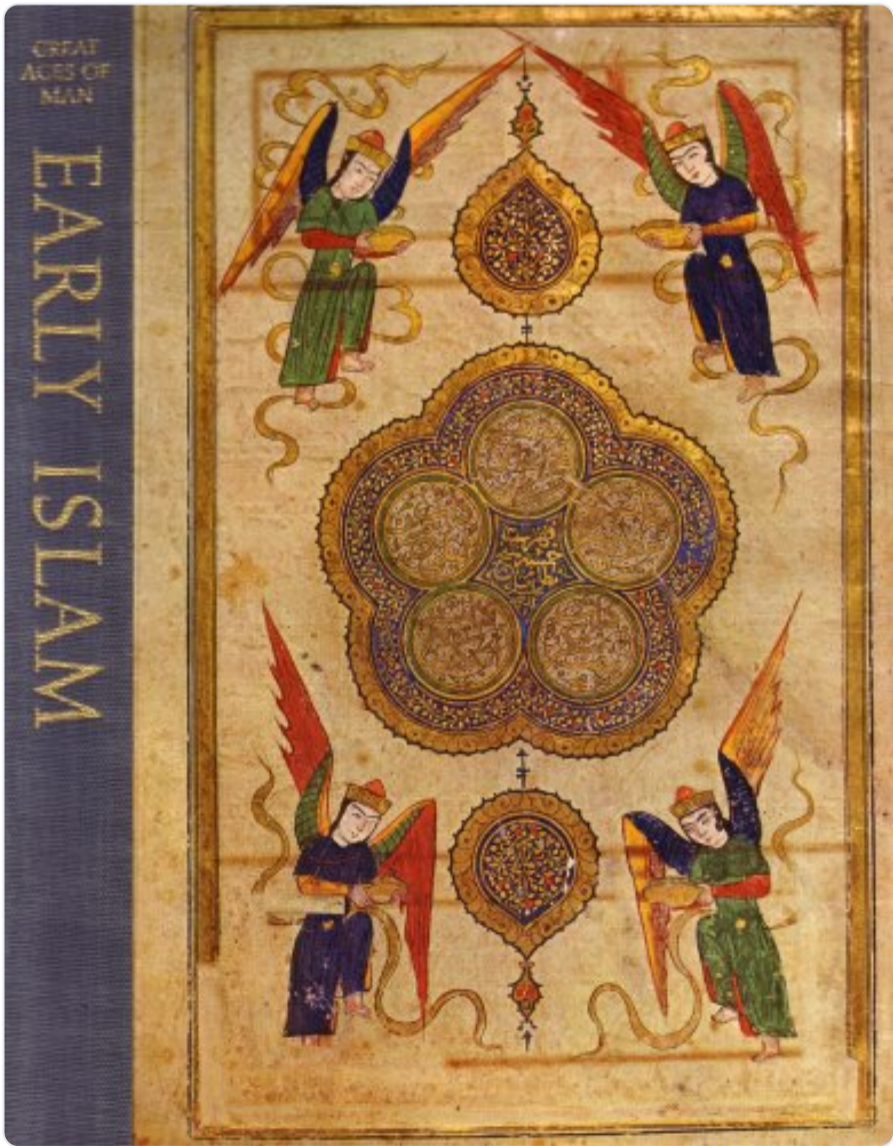
000. (via [@WORLDWIDE](#))

**Congress leader sacked for calling Rahul ‘Pappu’**  
The Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee (UPCC) chief Raj Babbar on Tuesday removed Meerut district president of the party Vinay Pradhan for addressing Congress vice-president Rahul Gandhi as ‘Pappu’ in ...  
<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/congres-leader-sacked-for-calling-rahul-pappu/arti...>

Vinay Pradhan had on written a long post praising Mr. Gandhi for avoiding a lavish lifestyle and being “people’s leader”.

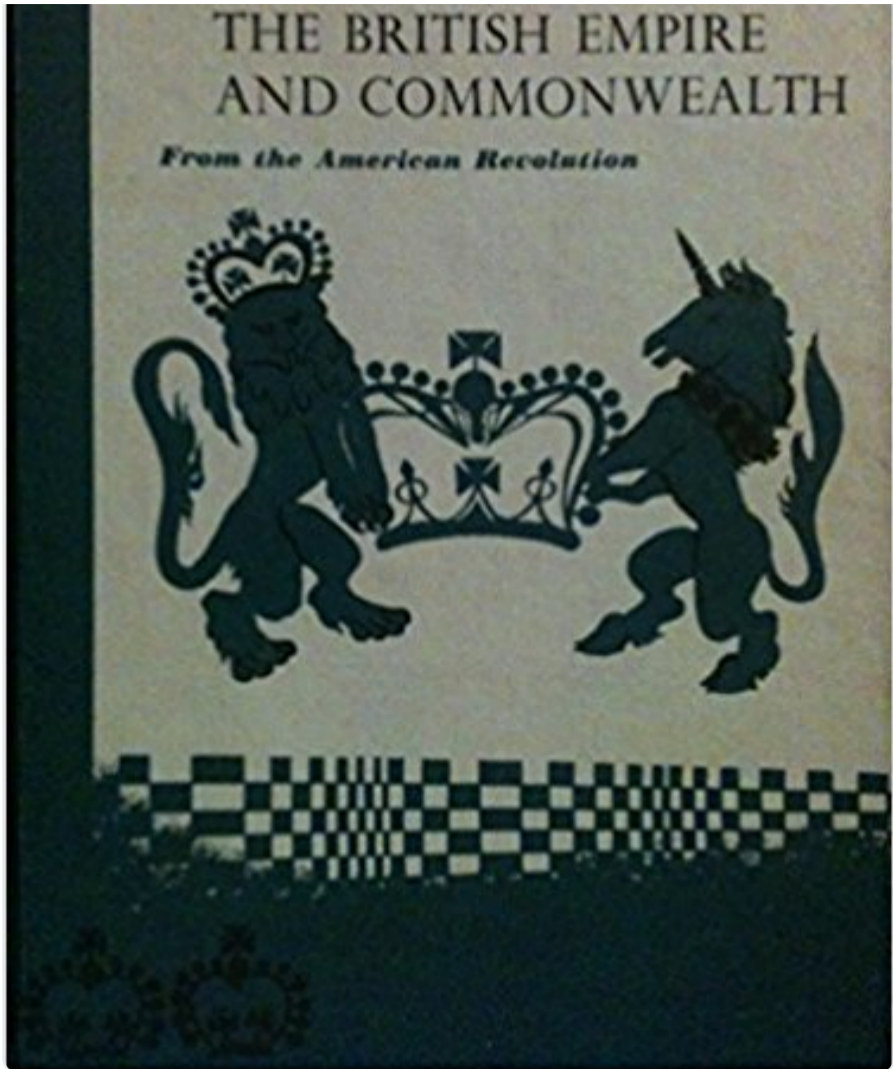
“Rahul Gandhi is also known as Pappu by a section of people in this country. People of this country are witness to the fact that Pappu has never taken to lavish life style. Pappu never took part in the parties thrown by industrialists like Adani and Ambani because Pappu knew he would that these people would only exploit the common people’s resources. Pappu could have easily become the Prime Minister of this country but he did not,” goes the long post of Mr. Pradhan on the social media group

40. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED import of Desmond Stewart's Early Islam.



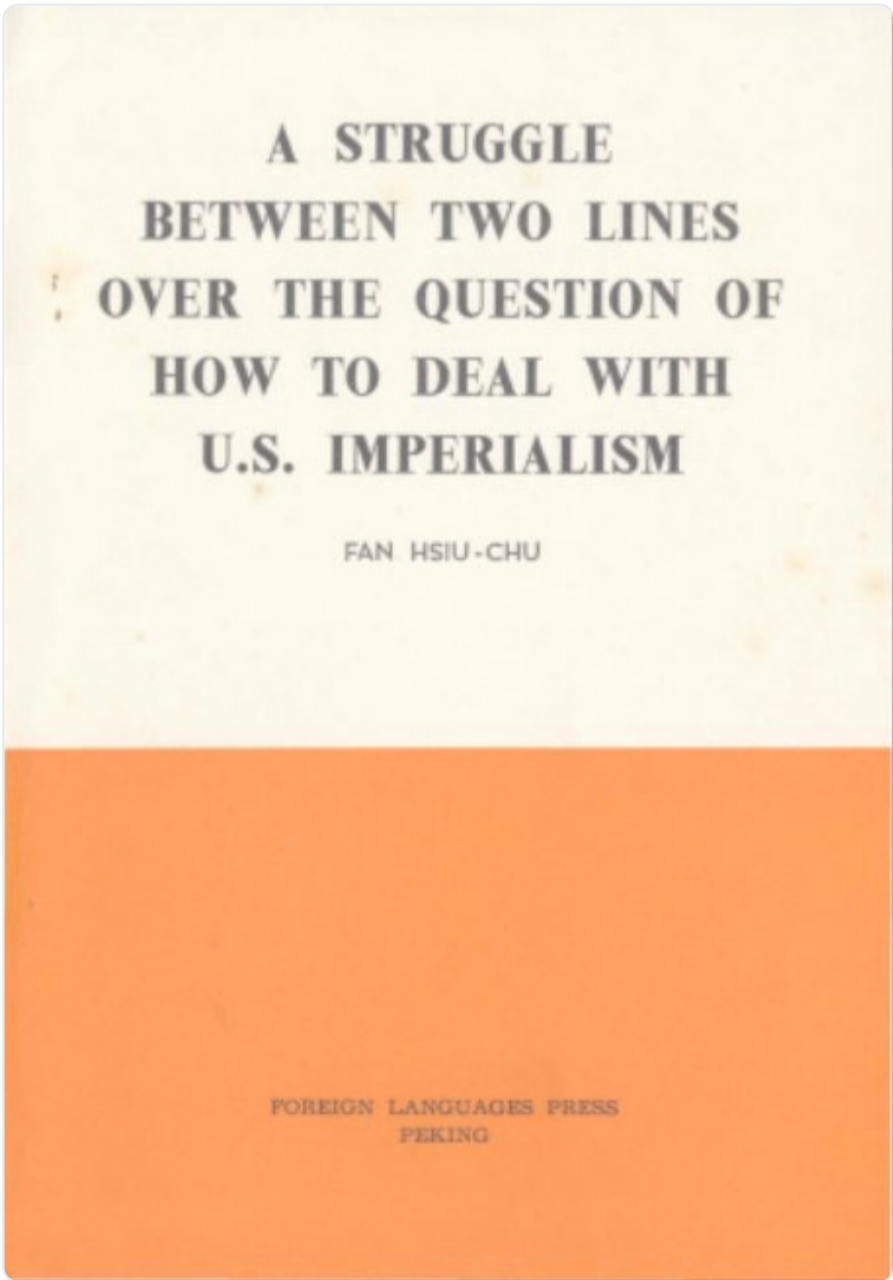
4901	Any copy of the publication entitled Early Islam by Desmond Stewart, published by Time Life International (Netherland) N.V. and printed in 1971 in Holland, or any extract therefrom, or reprint of, or any translation of, or other document reproducing any matter contained in the publication in question.	Import prohibited absolutely.	M.F. (D.R. & I.) Ntfn. No. 22-Cus., dated 05.04.1975
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41. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED Alfred LeRoy Burt's The Evolution of the British Empire and Commonwealth from the American Revolution.



	Company, Boston and printed in U.S.A. October, 1965, including any extract therefrom, any reprint or translation thereof and any document reproducing any matter contained therein.		09.08.1969
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42. @INCIndia BANNED Asid-Chu's A Struggle between two lines over the question of How to Deal with U.S. Imperialism. [marxists.org/history/erol/c...](http://marxists.org/history/erol/c...)



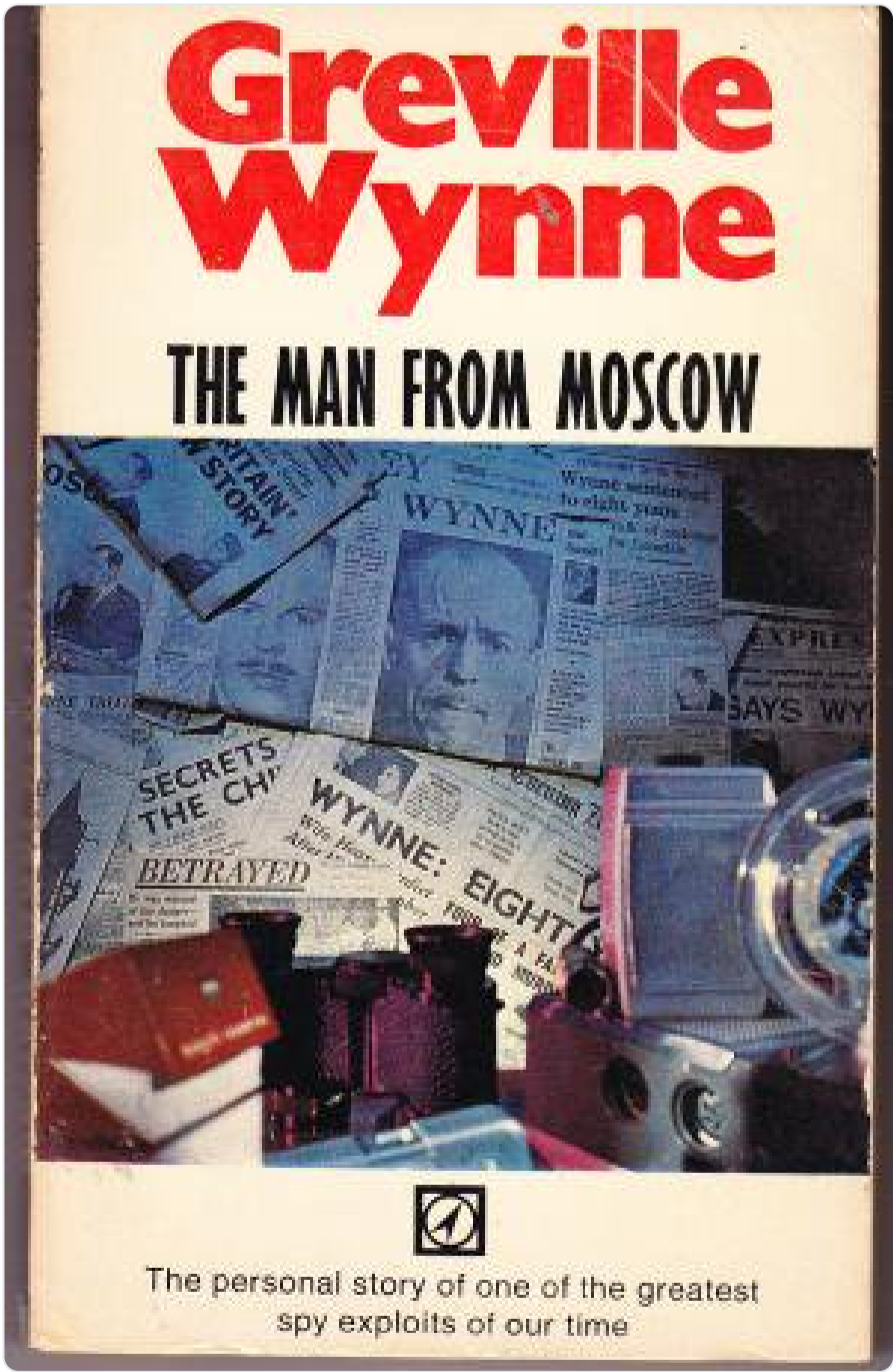
U.S. imperialism is like a big worm-eaten hollow tree. The onslaught of world revolutionary storms has shaken it to its very foundation, and it is faring worse and worse. Johnson is like an ant on a hot pan, bustling about almost round the clock. One American newsman said that before he was elected president, Johnson was a well-disposed man, but now he has become terribly bad-tempered and detests criticism and will not listen to advice. There is an air of commotion around the White House, and whenever Johnson has planned a military adventure he can't go to sleep. The tired and troubled president settles into bed at one o'clock in the morning and at three wakes up again. He has confessed that his greatest dread is the urgent ring of the telephone, for he is seldom awakened to hear good news. He loses his balance easily and is ill at ease. When he comes to deal with problems he is confused. Dispirited, he has been known to slip out of the back door of the White House and go boating on a gloomy river.

How alike is the panic-stricken and hysterical Johnson to Hitler in his last days!

THE MOST ORDINARY LACKEY OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

The Khrushchov revisionists, completely violating the Marxist-Leninist principle in regard to imperialism, violating the 1960 Moscow Statement which they signed, and ignoring the most obvious facts, stubbornly claim that because of the might of the socialist camp and the existence of nuclear weapons, the nature of U.S. imperialism has changed, the forces of aggression and war have changed into forces for “safeguarding peace”, and the chieftains of U.S. imperialism have changed into a “reasonable group”. According to them, man has only a natural attribute but no class attribute; the imperialists “also have heads on their shoulders, and brains”<sup>1</sup> and “do not want to start a war that will spell their own destruction”.<sup>2</sup> According to them, nuclear weapons have changed the course of human history; “the atomic bomb does not draw class distinctions”;<sup>3</sup> socialism should not wage a struggle against capitalism but should like it; “some don’t

43. @INCIndia BANNED The Man From Moscow by Greville Wynne.



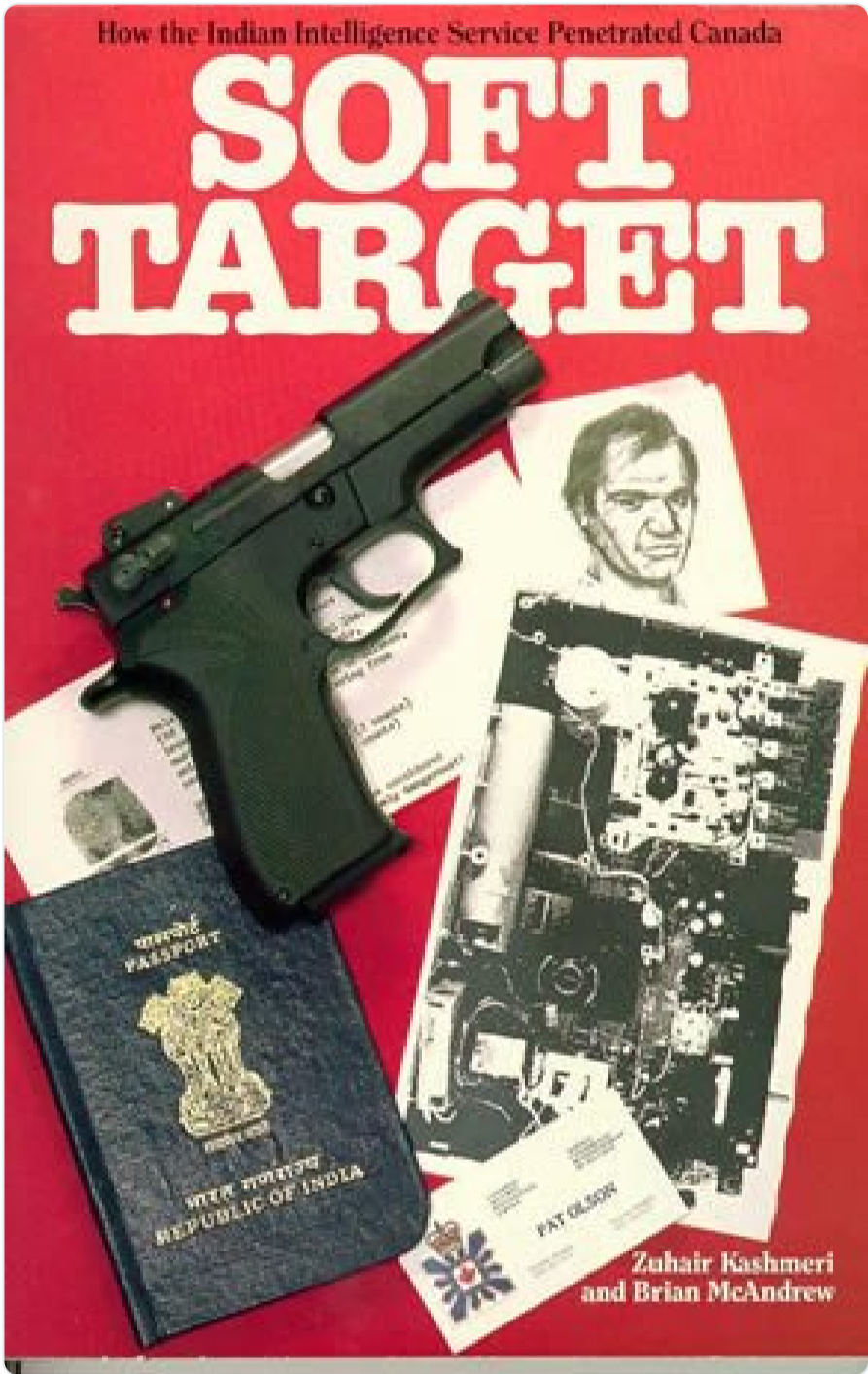
The author created a huge controversy through this book as the government claimed that it contained misrepresentations of India's policies. The author, in the novel, mentions how he felt undervalued by the Spy agencies. Wynne was a former MI5 operative and had upset both, the MI5 and the Indian government through his memoirs.

44. @INCIndia BANNED Kashmeri & McAndrew's Soft Target: How The Indian Intelligence Service Penetrated Canada

Soft Target: How the Indian Intelligence Service Penetrated Can

In honour of Banned Books Week: the Huffington Post Canada and Indig our readers' attention to books that have been banned or challenged, bo around the...

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The inside story of the Air India Flight 182 bombing by two Canadian journalists, published in 1989, and banned to this day in India.

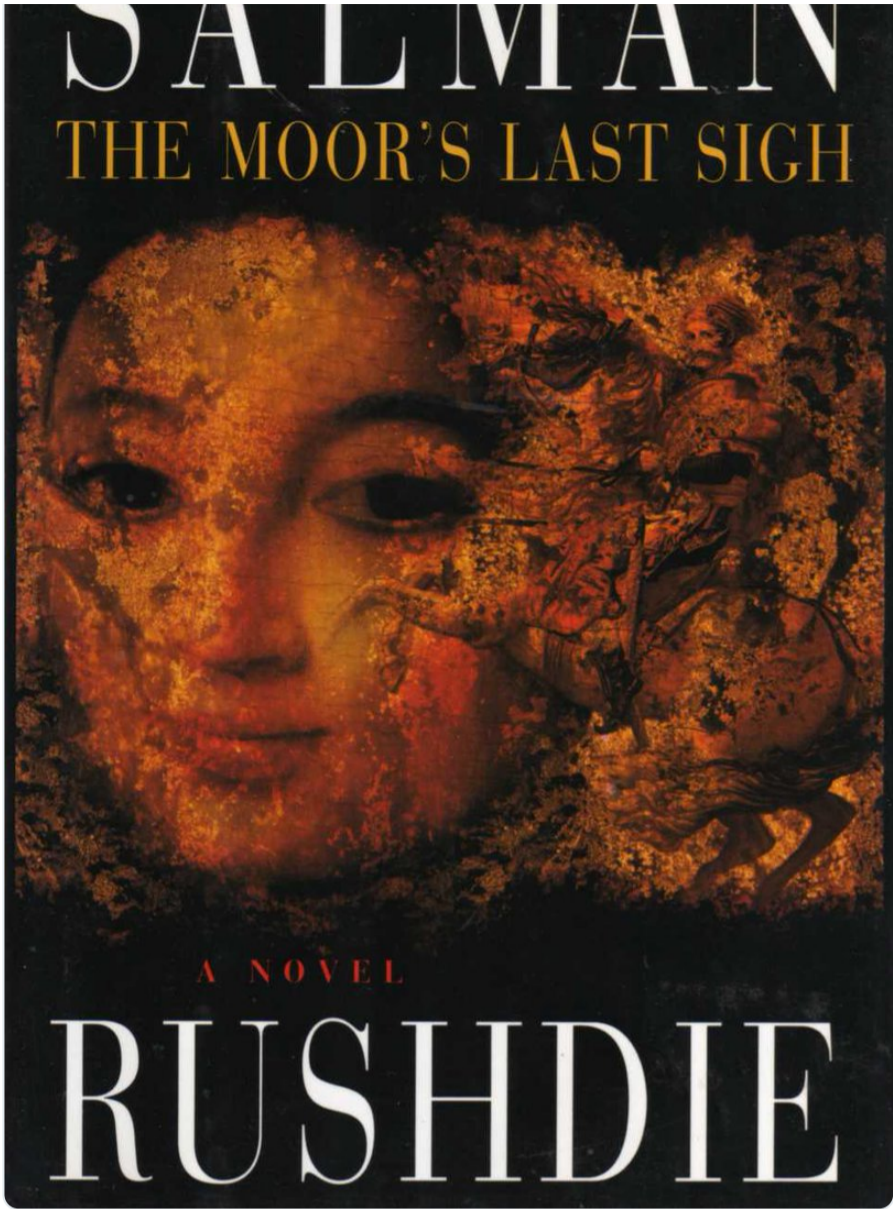
The authors argue that Indian intelligence agencies, determined to discredit the Sikh bid for an independent state, penetrated not only Sikh communities but also the RCMP and CSIS. The book claims the government of India was involved in the plane's bombing.

A Commission of Inquiry in Canada later regarded the book's depiction of the events surrounding the bombing as "fiction." The RCMP insisted there was no evidence to support the allegations made towards the Indian government.

45. [@INCIndia](#) unofficially BANNED [@SalmanRushdie](#)'s The Moor's Last Sigh. The Supreme Court lifted the ban.

New Delhi Journal;Another Rushdie Novel, Another Bitter Epilogue

<https://www.nytimes.com/1995/12/02/world/new-delhi-journal-another-rushdie-novel-another-bitter-epilo...>



to the Shiv Sena's pressures, banning further imports of the Rushdie novel after the initial consignment of 4,000 copies.

In September, customs officials ordered Rupa's Calcutta headquarters "to desist from selling, distributing or parting" with the book while its suitability was reviewed by officials in New Delhi. A few days later, a bookshop in a remote town in Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Rao's home state, had its last copies of the Rushdie book seized. Weeks of appeals by Rupa to S. B. Chavan, the Home Minister, have brought no reply, and no indication that the Government intends to make a final decision. Now, the company has decided to petition the Supreme Court for a lifting of the ban.

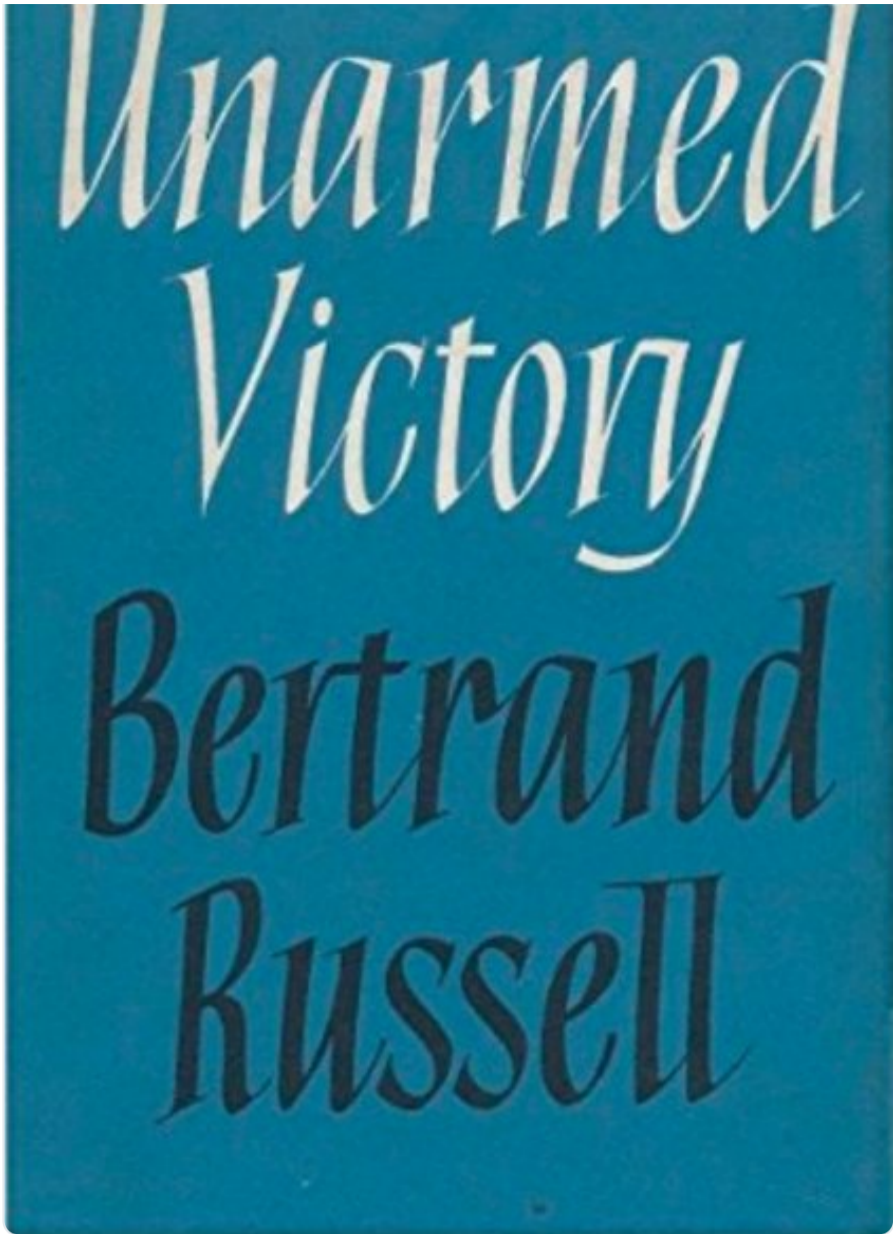
Some critics have suggested that the Government's action had less to do with worries about Shiv Sena violence than with reaction within the governing Congress Party to another Rushdie parody, the appearance in the novel of a dog called Jawaharlal, after India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. To this, those with long memories have

46. @INCIndia BANNED Nobel Laureate Bertrand Russell's Unarmed Victory.

**Sino-Indian Conflict and Bertrand Russell's role**  
Sino-Indian Conflict and Bertrand Russell's role, "Many people seem to have been amazed that I should mediate in such matters without having any official status to do so, but I think...  
<http://www.dailymirror.lk/134566/Sino-Indian-Conflict-and-Bertrand-Russell-s-role>

India. China.

ministers erred. He blames them for their folly; he does not find fault with their intentions.  
In choosing to ban this book, India is putting the common sense of its ministers beyond criticism. This



Russell’s *Unarmed Victory* was proscribed in 1963, for it showed our political masters during the India-China war in poor light. There was no rationale behind the bans imposed on these and other books.

**‘Unarmed Victory’ among banned books in India**  
A philosopher and peace activist, Bertrand Russell’s book, ‘Unarmed Victory’ was banned along with Sulman Rushdie’s ‘Satanic Verses’ and Stanley Wolpert’s ‘Nine Hours to Rama’ in India because it spoke on the 1962 Sino-India war, which sadly India lost. The book details the discussion he had with Nehru over the war and also makes a decisive judgment of the acts of conflict and the war between China and India, which could have led to a near holocaust. Russell has at all times been a promoter of a peaceful existence among nations. World renowned philosopher Bertrand Russell also intervened in the conflict by addressing letters directly to Chou-En-Lai and Nehru.

47. @INCIndia EXPELLED a British journalist FROM INDIA, for daring to write gossip on the Gandhis.

**India Expels British Reporter**  
Sunday Times of London repts that its correspondent Ian Jack, who was covering Indian election campaign, has been expelled from India; Indian Foreign Min had protested to Brit Embassy about article J...  
<https://www.nytimes.com/1977/03/10/archives/india-expels-british-reporter.html>

An India correspondent for the Sunday Times (of London), Jack had only brought up these rumours in an article to point at their ludicrousness, but that nuance was lost on those who wanted him removed.

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—A reporter for The Sunday Times of London has been expelled from India, the paper announced today. It said that Ian Jack, who has been covering the Indian election campaign, had been told by Indian authorities to leave “by the first available plane.”

The Foreign Ministry in New Delhi had protested to the British Embassy about an article Mr. Jack wrote on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's son, Sanjay.

48. [@INCIndia](#) lodges an FIR against a person for calling Gandhi-Nehru 'Trash', burn his effigy. (via [@samas777](#))

**Congress lodges FIR against BJP MP Kamakhya Prasad Tasa for calling Gandhi-Nehru ‘...**  
The Congress party has been staging protests across the state against the BJP MP since Sunday, also demanding Tasa's resignation from the Lok Sabha.

<http://indianexpress.com/article/india/congress-lodges-fir-against-bjp-mp-kamakhya-prasad-tasa-for-call...>

The IndianEXPRESS

### Congress lodges FIR against BJP MP Kamakhya Prasad Tasa for calling Gandhi-Nehru ‘trash’

The Congress party has been staging protests across the state against the BJP MP since Sunday, also demanding Tasa's resignation from the Lok Sabha.

The Congress party has been staging protests across the state against the BJP MP since Sunday, also demanding Tasa’s resignation from the Lok Sabha. On Monday, two Congress members sustained burn injuries in Moran in Dibrugarh district while burning an effigy of the BJP MP.

49. [@INCIndia](#) workers FORCE a restaurant to SHUT DOWN, file FIR, over a bill mocking the UPA. (via [@DillliWaala](#))

**Congress workers shut down Aditi Restaurant over bill criticising UPA**  
Enraged over a trenchant message printed on a restaurant's bill slamming UPA Government for imposing service tax on AC restaurants, Congress workers forced closure of the eatery here. The Congress wo...

<http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/congress-workers-shut-down-aditi-restaurant-over-bill-critici...>

Date : 20/07/13 Bill No. 20411  
T.No.: 24 W. No. 20411

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Particulars	Qty	Rate	Total
HALF RICE	1	20	20
BTR CHAPATI	2	20	40
JAIN DAL FRY	1	60	60
JAIN BHENDI MSL	1	80	80
FRESH LINE SODA	1	35	35

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5/6/1 Total : 240

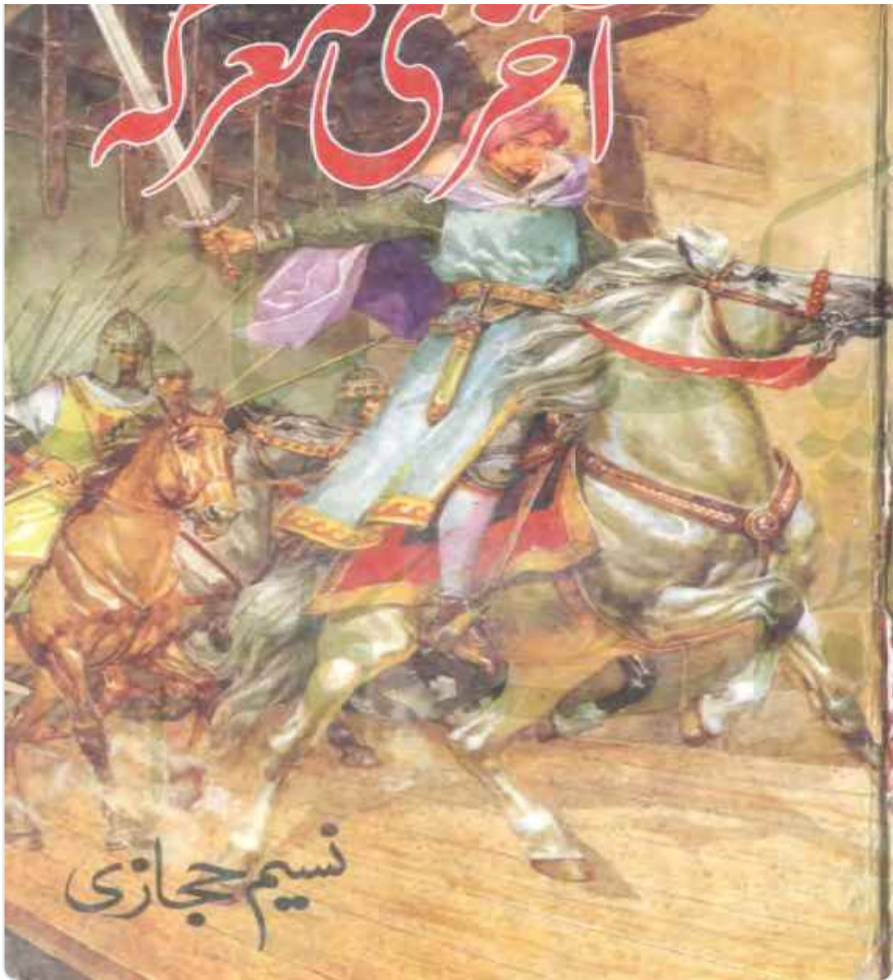
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MVAT TIN NO. 27430036038V  
E.&O.E. Thank You Visit Again

**AS PER UPA GOVT EATING MONEY (2G, COAL  
ONG SCAM) IS A NECESSITY & EATING FOOD  
IN AL RESTAURANT IS A LUXURY.**

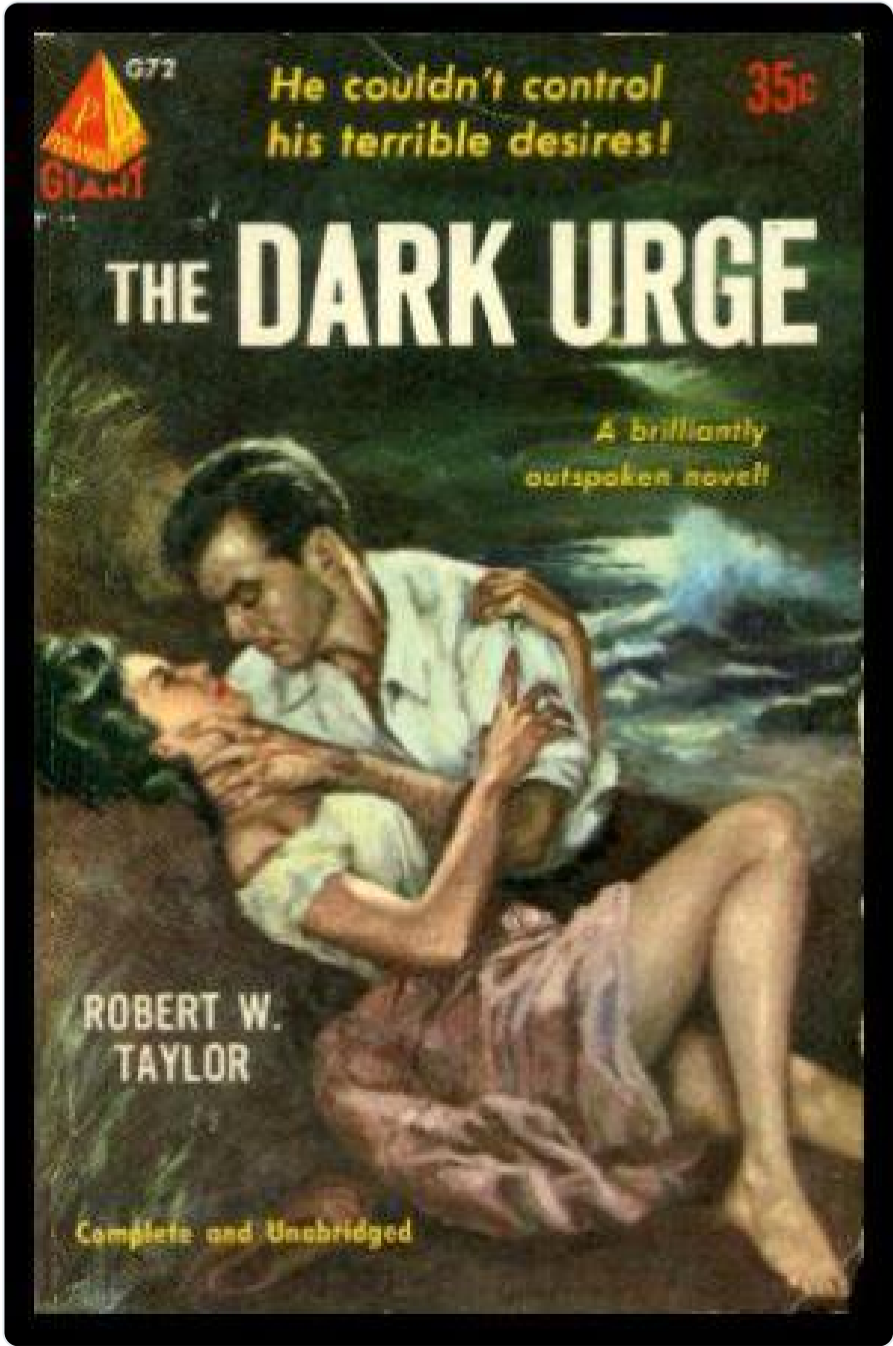
50. @INCIndia BANNED import of the books Chandra mohini and Marka-e-Somnath.

29. Working of the press laws.—The Government of India imposed a ban on the entry into India of two books entitled “Chander Mohini” and “Marka-e-Somnath”, printed and published in Pakistan. They also imposed a ban on the export out of India of certain pictorial reproductions of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru.



4901	Any copy of any of the following books in Urdu, namely:- 1. CHANDRAMOHINI  2. MARKA-E-SOMNATH by Maulana Muhammad Sadiq Hussain Sahab Siddiqui Sardarvi of Lahore (Pakistan), or any translation, reprint or other document containing a substantial reproduction of any matter contained in any of the said books.	Bringing into India.	M.F.(R.D.) Ntfn. No. 88-Cus., dated 05.01.1952 and No. 40-Cus., dated 24.03.1952
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51. @INCIndia BANNED the import of Robert Taylor's The Dark Urge.

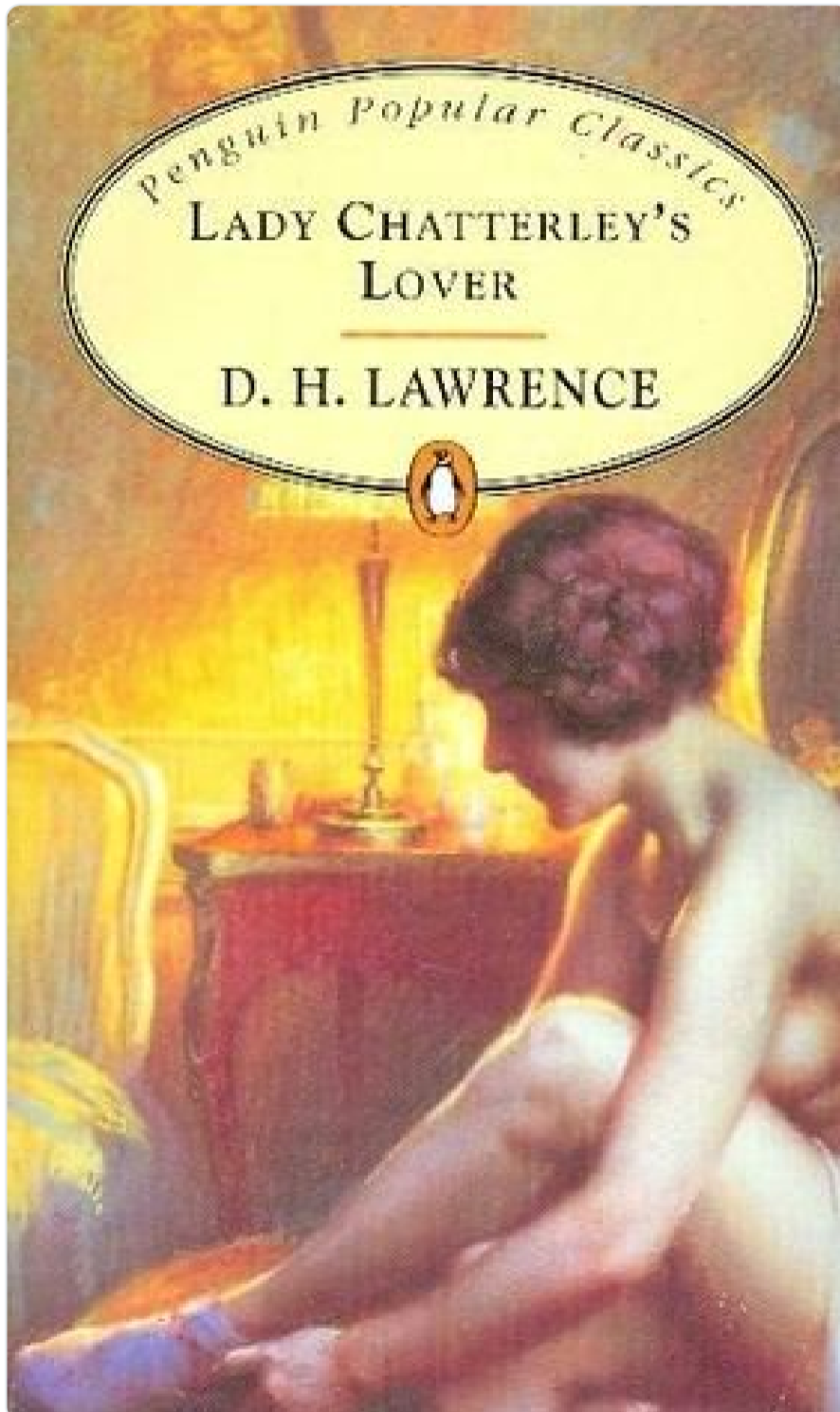


4901	Any copy of the book in English entitled "Dark Urge" written by Robert W. Taylor and published by Pyramid Books, 444, Madison Avenue, New York, 22 N.Y. or any translation or reprint of the said book, or any other document containing a substantial reproduction of any matter contained in the said book.	Bringing by sea or by land into India or the State of Pondicherry.	M.F.(R.D.) Ntfn. No. 202-Cus., dated 29.12.1955
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### The Story Of Indian Censorship

The year was 1927 and Mohammad Hidayatullah, a young Indian from a literary family, had just been enrolled at Cambridge. He was eager to take in the drama scene, but had a problem. When he was a boy,...

[http://www.huffingtonpost.in/aditya-bapat/the-story-of-indian-censo\\_b\\_7068036.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.in/aditya-bapat/the-story-of-indian-censo_b_7068036.html)



Supreme Court of India relied on Hicklin's test while deciding the case of *Ranjit. D. Udeshi vs State of Maharashtra* after 6yrs Hicklin's test has been outdated in England after the coming into force of Obscene Publications Act in England. This is one of the important cases that Supreme Court has decided in matter of obscenity. In the present case the appellant, one of the four partners of a firm owning a book stall named, "Happy Book Stall" in Bombay was convicted by the lower court magistrate for being in possession of a copy of a book named, 'Lady Chatterley's Lover' which was the unexpurgated version. This book was adjudged to be obscene. Not only the appellant, the other four partners were also convicted. The High Court upheld the judgment of the lower court magistrate. Then this case came for appeal to the Supreme Court. In the Supreme Court the appellant claimed that it must be proved by the prosecution that the appellant sold the copies to corrupt the mind of the purchaser's i.e the appellant sold the copies knowing they are obscene. The appellant also claimed that sec 292(1) of I.P.C was void as it violated the freedom of speech & expression under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution & even if the sec was valid it has to be proved by the prosecution that the book was obscene.

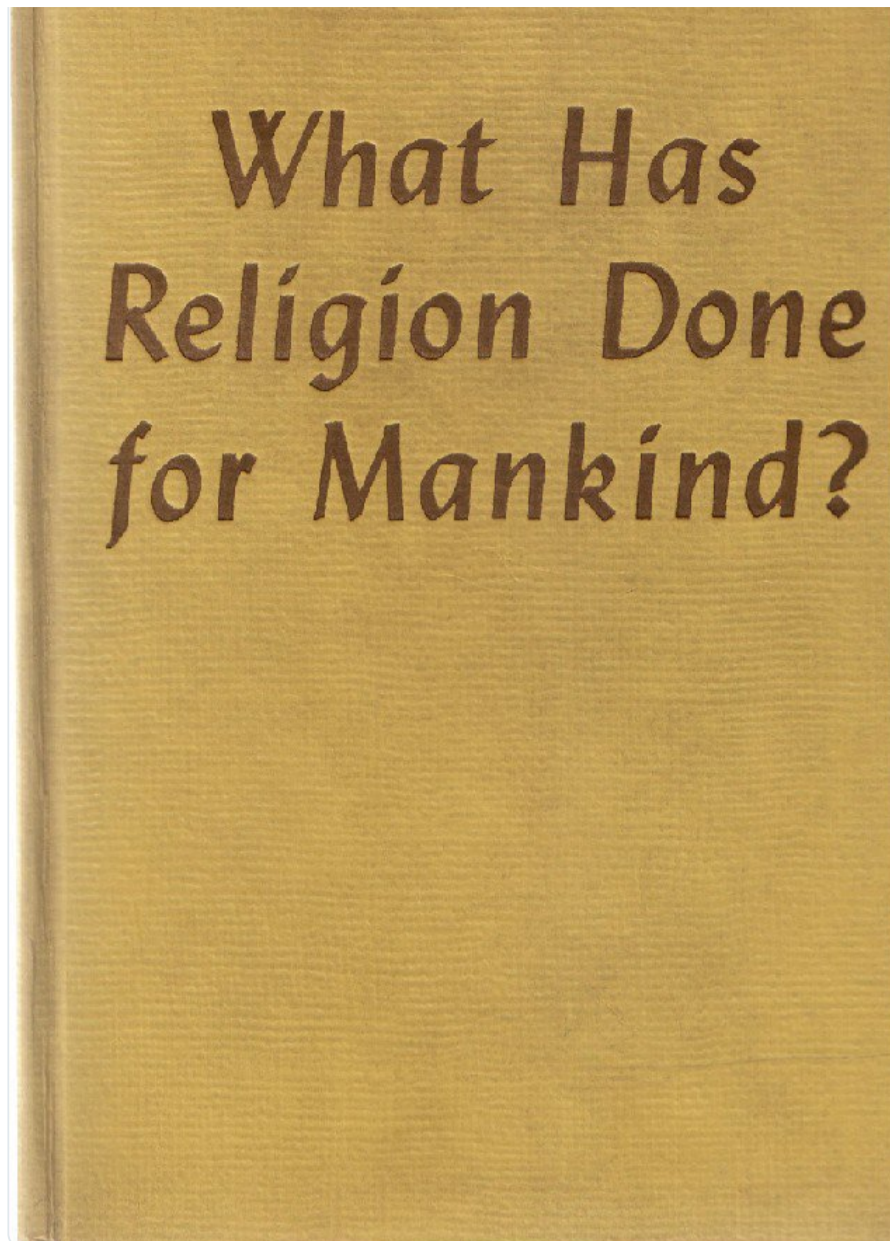
The Supreme Court held that (i) the section embody a reasonable restriction upon the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Art. 19 and does not fall outside the limits of restriction permitted by cl. (2) of the Article. The section seeks no more than the promotion of public decency and morality (ii) the book must be declared obscene within the meaning of s. 292, Indian Penal Code. Justice Hidayatullah speaking for the court said: "No doubt Article 19 guarantees freedom of speech & expression but it also makes an exception in favor of existing laws which impose restrictions on the exercise of the right in the interests of public decency & morality. Speaking in terms of the Constitution it can hardly be claimed that obscenity which is offensive to modesty or decency, is within the constitutional protection given to free speech or expression, because Article 19 itself excludes that. That cherished right on which our democracy rests is meant for the expression of free opinions to change political or social conditions or for the advancement of human knowledge. This freedom is subject to reasonable restrictions which may be thought necessary in the interest of the general public & one such is the interest of public decency & morality. Sec 292 manifestly embodies such a restriction because the law against obscenity of course correctly understood & applied seeks no more than to promote public decency".

However, in 1964, the Supreme Court of India decided its first case concerning obscenity, in *Ranjit Udeshi v. State of Maharashtra*.<sup>72</sup> Ranjit Udeshi was the partner of a firm which owned a book stall in Bombay. He was prosecuted under Section 292 of the IPC for being in possession, for the purpose of sale, of the book *Lady Chatterley's Lover* written by D.H. Lawrence. The novel told the story of a baronet who had been wounded in the war and was paralysed from the waist downwards. He permitted his wife, Constance (Lady Chatterley), to engage in sexual relations with other men, sensing her sexual frustration. As the Supreme Court later wrote, each sexual encounter was described in the book with 'great candidness and in prose as tense as it (was) intense'.<sup>73</sup> Udeshi had

been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 20, or to suffer one week's simple imprisonment in default.

Justice Hidayatullah (as he then was) wrote the judgment of the court. Several decades previously, in 1929, Hidayatullah had read *Lady Chatterley's Lover* as a student at Cambridge. He had read it not out of any academic curiosity as a law student, but because of its titillating content. As he candidly admitted in a speech in the US later on, 'I was a young man then and my interest was very different, an interest of which . . . the law takes note.'<sup>74</sup> The case in the Supreme Court was heard over three days. The attorney general of India supplied five sealed packets to the court's judges, each containing one copy of the book. When he read the book once again as a Supreme Court judge, Justice Hidayatullah 'did not find it absorbing'. 'Perhaps I had grown old', he wondered, or the book had ceased to have an impact on him because he was reading it again.<sup>75</sup> However, to his colleagues on the Bench, who had not read it, the book 'came as a bomb', the impact on them 'was terrific', and their 'attitude was definitely hostile'.<sup>76</sup> It was Justice Hidayatullah alone who

53. @INCIndia BANNED the import of the book 'What has Religion done for Mankind'.



America, or any translation, reprint or other document containing a substantial reproduction of any matter contained in the said book.

26.02.1955

54. @INCIndia BANNED the import of Kaluwank Ravatwank's Bhupat Singh.

#### डाकू भूपत सिंह था गरीबों का मसीहा, पाकिस्तान में हुआ दफन

हिन्दुस्तान में एक डाकू ऐसा भी हुआ जिसका मकसद ही था अमीरों का मोटा माल लूट कर उसे गरीबों में बाँट देना इस देसी रॉबिनहुड का नाम था भूपत सिंह।

<http://topyaps.com/indian-dacoit-bhupat-singh-chauhan>



जेल की सलाखें भूपत को अधिक दिनों तक कैद कर नहीं रख सकती थी। जेल से फरार होते ही, उसने पहली हत्या की। महज तीन साथियों से बनी उसकी टोली अपराध की दुनिया में नया अध्याय लिखने को तैयार थी। धीरे-धीरे उसके साथियों की संख्या बढ़ती चली गई। एक वक़्त के बाद उसने 42 लोगों की टोली तैयार कर ली।

#### भूपत सिंह को पकड़ना मुश्किल ही नहीं, नामुमकिन था

यहां के राजा-रजवाड़े ही नहीं, अंग्रेज भी उसकी हुंकार सुनकर कांपते थे। अंग्रेजी शासन ख़त्म होने के बाद भी उसका आतंक थमा नहीं। भारत सरकार भी भूपत को पकड़ने में असमर्थ रही थी।

55. @INCIndia BANNED Bengali chhana sweets. (via @nitinsawant99)

#### The great rosogolla revolt: When a bengal CM banned bengali sweets

Milk sweets were banned under the West Bengal Channa Sweets Control Act by the chief minister Prafulla Chandra Sen.

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/the-great-r>

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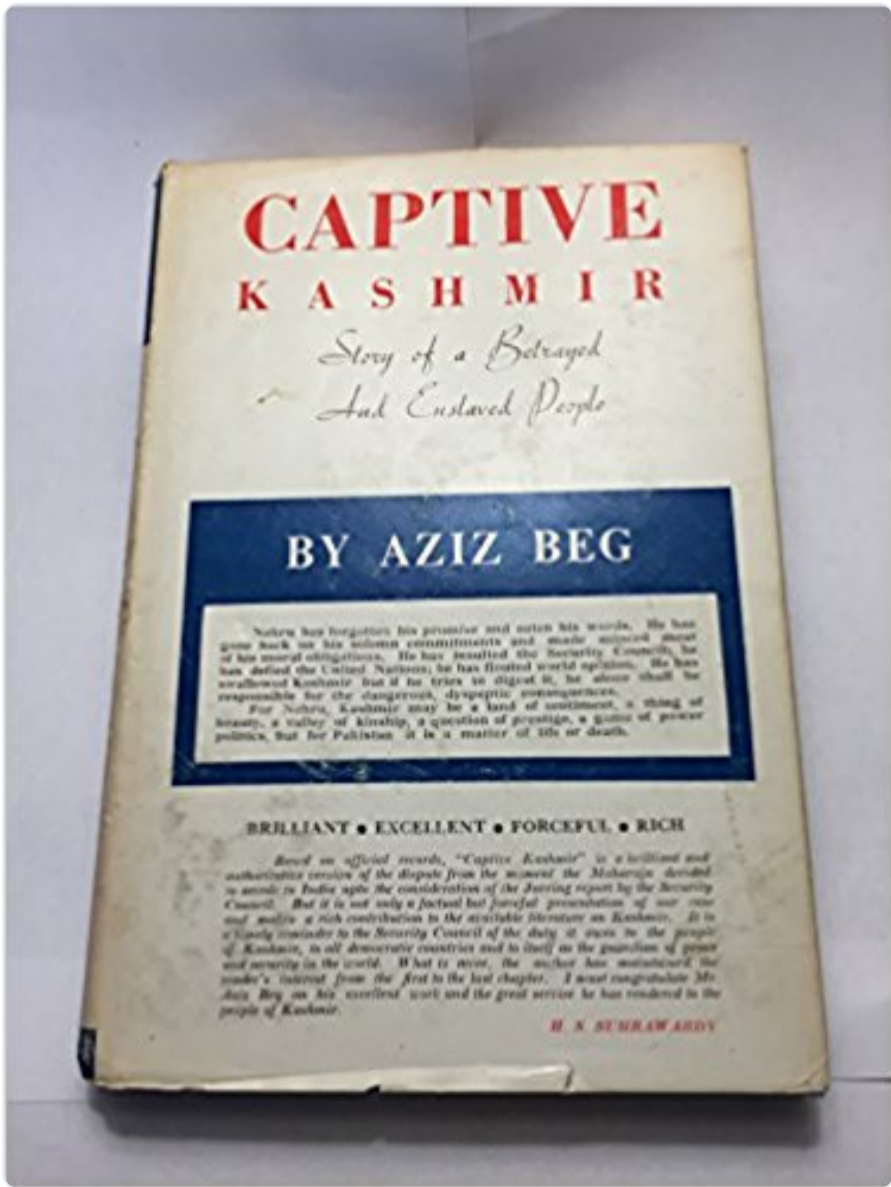
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56. @INCIndia BANNED import of Captive Kashmir, by Aziz Beg. Author said Nehru banned it after reading it.

The quiet revolution

<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=5zoRAQAIAAJ>



4901	Any copy of the book in English entitled "Captive Kashmir" written by Aziz Beg, published by Allied Business Corporation, 54, The Mall, Lahore and printed by the Pakistan Herald Press, Karachi, or any translation, reprint or other document containing substantial reproductions or extracts of the matter contained in the said book.	Bringing into India or the State of Pondicherry	M.F.(D.R.) Ntfn. No. 123-Cus., dated 19.04.1958
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It is reported that Mr. Nehru secured and read a copy of "Captive Kashmir." The result was an order from the Indian Prime Minister's Secretariat saying that "the Indian Government has prohibited bringing into India or the State of Pondicherry any copy of the book "Captive Kashmir"

57. @INCIndia BANNED Mrinal Sen's film Neel Akasher Neechey.



ii. The story, however patriotism may enrich its theme, has attempted to invigorate the once cherished, but now moribund "Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai" slogan. Such films may easily

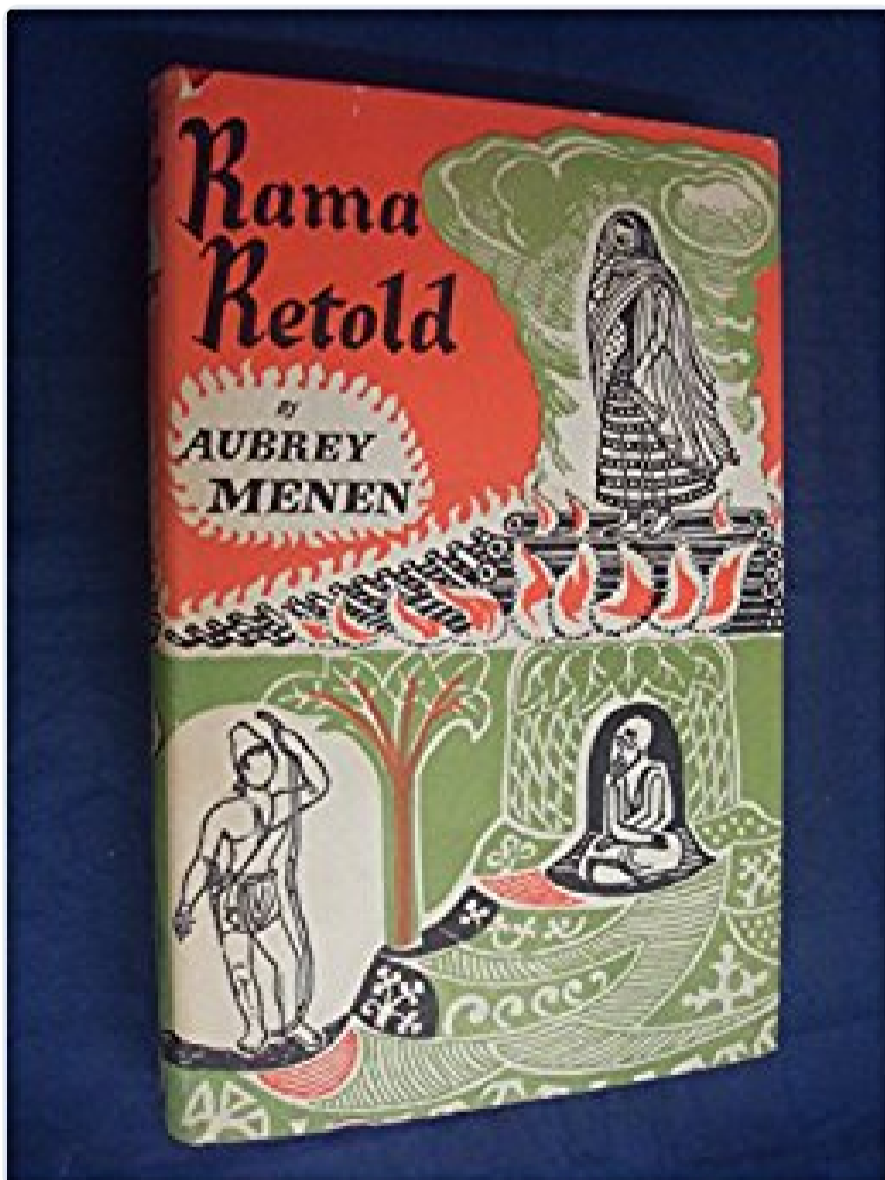
Mrinal Sen's film *Neel Akasher Neechey* (1959) was banned for two years, apparently by the government and not the censor board. That it was banned by the government of Jawaharlal Nehru, supposedly a champion of liberty, makes the assault on creative freedom even more intriguing and deplorable. His government also

58. @INCIndia BANNED Aubrey Menen's *Rama Retold*. Nehru thought its creative leaps were too ahead of its time.

#### A Sita we must not know

Aubrey Menen's *Rama Retold* was the first book to be banned in independent India

<http://www.livemint.com/Leisure/uXndKigvgUeZmzSEBto0GJ/Indias-tryst-with-book-bans.html>



When in 1955 independent India first decided to outlaw an English novel, its author was only a little anguished. As he remarked later, with an indifference designed to inflame the sanctimonious, "Efforts should be made to lift all bans on all books." But those efforts wouldn't come from him: "My job in life," he declared, "is to write books, not chew the cud over them." Aubrey Menen lived in Italy and while Indians were deprived of his *Rama Retold*, the book became a sensation abroad.

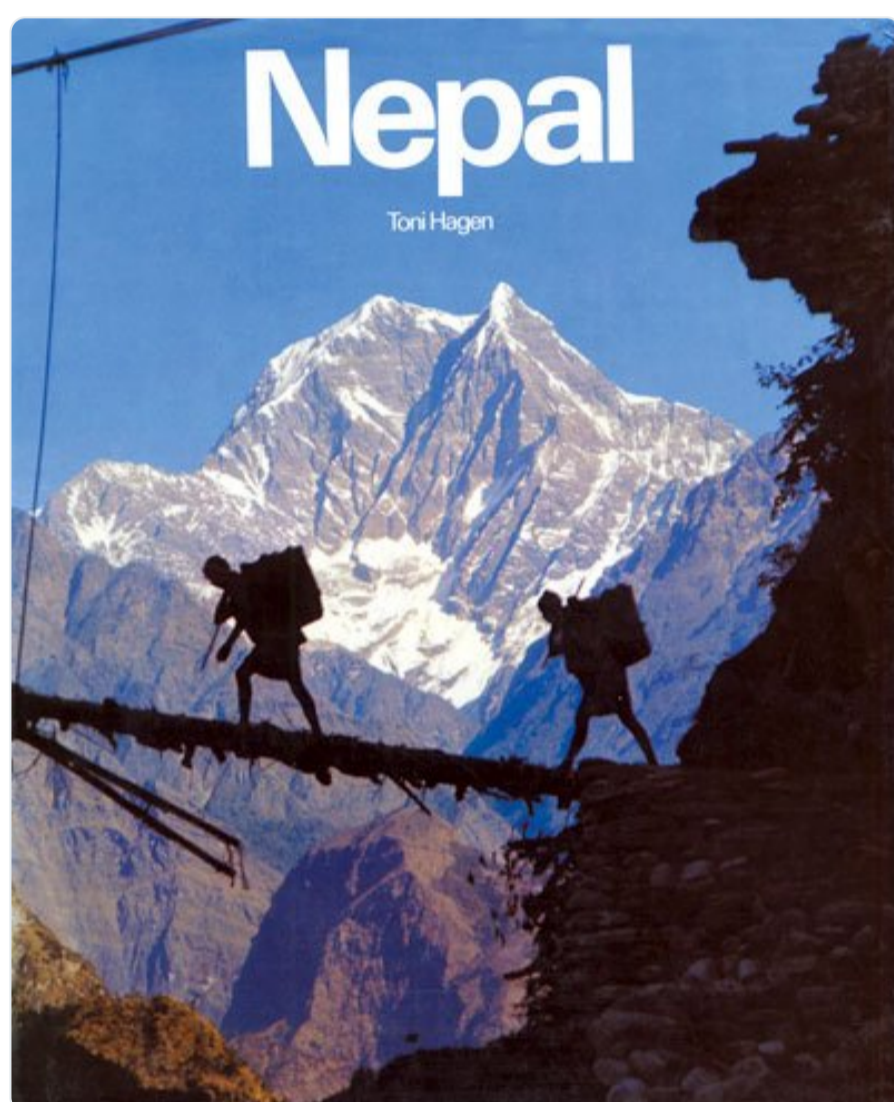
Success allowed him to parade his disdain for incensed elders at home, though in private he did ask Jawaharlal Nehru why in a democracy any book should be banned at all. The prime minister was, it is said, apologetic, but felt that certain creative leaps in Menen's tale came "a little too early for its time."

59. @INCIndia SACKED Editor of its mouthpiece for publishing columns that passingly & without malice wrote the truth

# Congress mouthpiece calls Sonia Gandhi's father 'fascist', slams Nehru; editor sacked

The article, which does not bear the name of the writer, has been published in this month's issue of 'Congress Darshan' Hindi edition as a tribute piece to mark Patel's death anniversary on December 15.

60. @INCIndia BANNED Nepal, a book by the famous Swiss geologist and humanitarian Toni Hagen. Nehru didn't trust him [nepalitimes.com/news.php?id=19...](http://nepalitimes.com/news.php?id=19...)



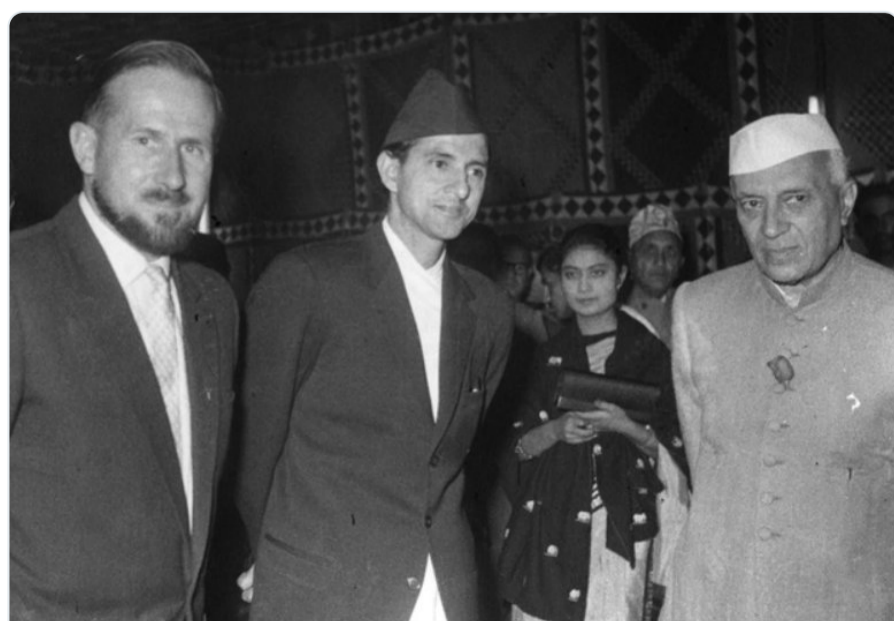
In co-operation with the Dalai Lama, he developed a concept of self-help and took the lead in setting up camps and establishing carpet-weaving units to provide the refugees with work and an income. After the failure of the Tibetan uprising in 1959, he brought between 1,000 and 1,500 refugees to Switzerland, establishing a colony which now numbers some 2,000.

Hagen's *Nepal: The Kingdom in the Himalayas*, first published in 1961, revealed the dramatic landscape and the people of a country which, while no longer "forbidden", was still unknown to most of the outside world. The book became a classic and went into several editions, the last of which, lavishly illustrated, was published in 1998.

Later Hagen became an adviser to the UN's Development Programme and, in the 1960s and 1970s, led missions to trouble spots around the world. He was widely credited with being responsible for the modern pattern of development aid, which he had pioneered in Nepal under the slogan "wages not handouts", a philosophy set out in his books *Paths and Wrong Paths in Foreign Aid* (1989) and *Building Bridges to the Third World* (1992).

Toni Hagen was born on August 17 1917 in Lucerne. After taking a diploma in engineering and geology from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, he took a doctorate in the geology of the Welsh mountains, then became a research assistant at the Zurich Geological Institute.

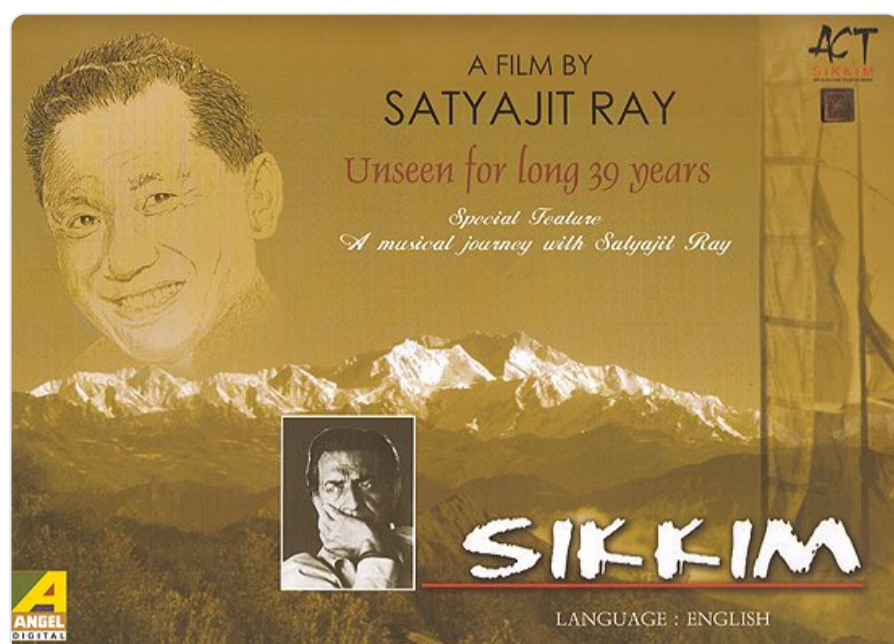
After his first visit to Nepal in 1950-51, Hagen worked as a guest of Mohan Shamsar, the last Rana ruler of Nepal, as a government geologist. In 1959 he was appointed director of the Basic Survey Department of Nepal on behalf of the UN, and was involved in carrying out aerial surveys, planning road schemes, building power stations and administering foreign aid plans. In 1961-62 he worked as chief delegate of the International Red Cross, arranging for the aid and resettlement of Tibetan refugees in Nepal and Switzerland.



Toni Hagen with B P Koirala and Jawaharlal Nehru in Kathmandu in 1960

Nehru repeatedly warned BP's brother and predecessor, MP, in long handwritten letters about letting in foreign experts like Hagen, saying they could not be trusted. One finds out in *Decentralisation and Democracy* that after Swiss experts advised tunnelling under Chandragiri near Pharping and building a shortcut to the plains via Kulekhani where a dam would be built, the Indians opposed it. Instead, they pushed through the circuitous Tribhuvan Highway that was ten times longer. Needless to say, 60 years later the 'fast

purportedly DESTROYED the negatives.



**Sikkim** (1971), Ray's most controversial documentary till date, was jointly commissioned by the then *Chogyal* (Sikkimese equivalent of the word ruler) of Sikkim and his American wife, Hope Cooke. It was more due to the enthusiasm of the latter to promote Sikkim as an attractive tourist spot to the world that Ray was asked to make the film. Ray agreed. The Chogyal is said to have felt that the sovereignty of Sikkim was threatened at the time he commissioned the film, both by China and India.

The story did not end there. Four years later, the Government of India banned the screening of the film when Sikkim was integrated into India in 1975. In 2000, the copyright of the film was transferred to The Art and Culture Trust of Sikkim. The ban was finally lifted by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) in September 2010. Which version—the one Ray originally made or the one edited by the Sikkim royalty—was screened at Nandan at the 16th Kolkata Film Festival in 2010? No one knows. Cinematographer Soumendu Roy said in his pre-screening speech at Nandan that this print had been reproduced from another print and is therefore a reproduction. Towards the end of the royal regime in Sikkim, reports were rife that all prints of the film were destroyed.

The screening of the version that was shown at Nandan in 2010 seems to have suffered from the ordeal of double censorship—from the commissioners at Sikkim and from the Government of India in 1975 when Sikkim became a part of the India. After this ban, reports were rife that the Government of India not only banned the screening of the film but also destroyed all known copies of the documentary. In January 2003, it was reported that a good quality print was kept at the British Film Institute in London. The Kolkata-based Satyajit Ray Society had tried to trace a print of the film with the Chogyal's family. But it was damaged beyond repair.

"About two years ago, I saw it in France, as part of a retrospective of Ray's complete works," he says. The original negative must be America, Sandip says, as it was with the Chogyal when he left after Sikkim became part of India. But two prints of the documentary are in the US and the British Film Institute. At the request of the British Film Institute, Joseph Lindwall, renowned film preserver, and the Academy of Motion Pictures have restored the documentary.

62. @INCIndia BANNED Spielberg's Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom. Mr Tharoor HATED the film; NEVER condemned or wrote against the ban.

*Temple of Doom* is an excellent example of the outdated Western view of Asian society. In the Fu Manchu series, for example, the typical Western view was that Asian people eat weird exotic foods, are members of gangs, and kill with no remorse or feelings. In *Temple of Doom*, Indians are cast in these stereotypical shades, to the point where the country of India banned the film. Eventually, the ban was lifted.



second installment of the Indiana Jones franchise, *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom* (1984), where they are served chilled as dessert, are the most notable. In a stroke of breathtaking chutzpah, Spielberg relocated the monkey brain feast to India where, taken alongside the film’s overarching imperialist tone, the motif proved highly offensive to a largely Hindu, mostly vegetarian citizenry for whom the monkey-god Hanuman is a key figure in the sacred Ramayana. The film was promptly banned in India, a fate more

Spielberg’s *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom*, a film containing a portrayal of Kali as an evil deity, presents a totally distorted view of the Hindu belief systems. Tharoor writes:

If they had to show Indians, a notoriously vegetarian people, eating yuckily, why on the worst excesses of Chinese carnivorism? If they had to libel a cult, why not invent one, rather than abuse a goddess revered by millions? (The film is set in the 1930s, when Kali worship did not include human sacrifice a century after the elimination of the Thugs, who by comparison with Spielberg’s Amrish Puri, seem positively humanitarian.) Where in a Hindu temple would one worship grotesque skulls and skeletons, and find slogans on Kali scrawled on the walls like so much political graffiti? The reason all these feature in this appalling film is, quite simply, that the filmmakers knew they would get away with it.

63. @INCIndia ORDERED a journo to LEAVE India within 5 hrs. He reported on Emergency and Sanjay slapping Indira 6 times (via @mohitbhagwati)

The Washington Post

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Mrs. Gandhi Turns to Son in Crisis

Mrs. Gandhi's Son Wields Extra-Legal Power in Crisis

The Washington Post (1974-Current file) - Washington, D.C.

Author: By Lewis M. SimonsWashington Post Foreign Service

Date: Jul 10, 1975

Start Page: A1

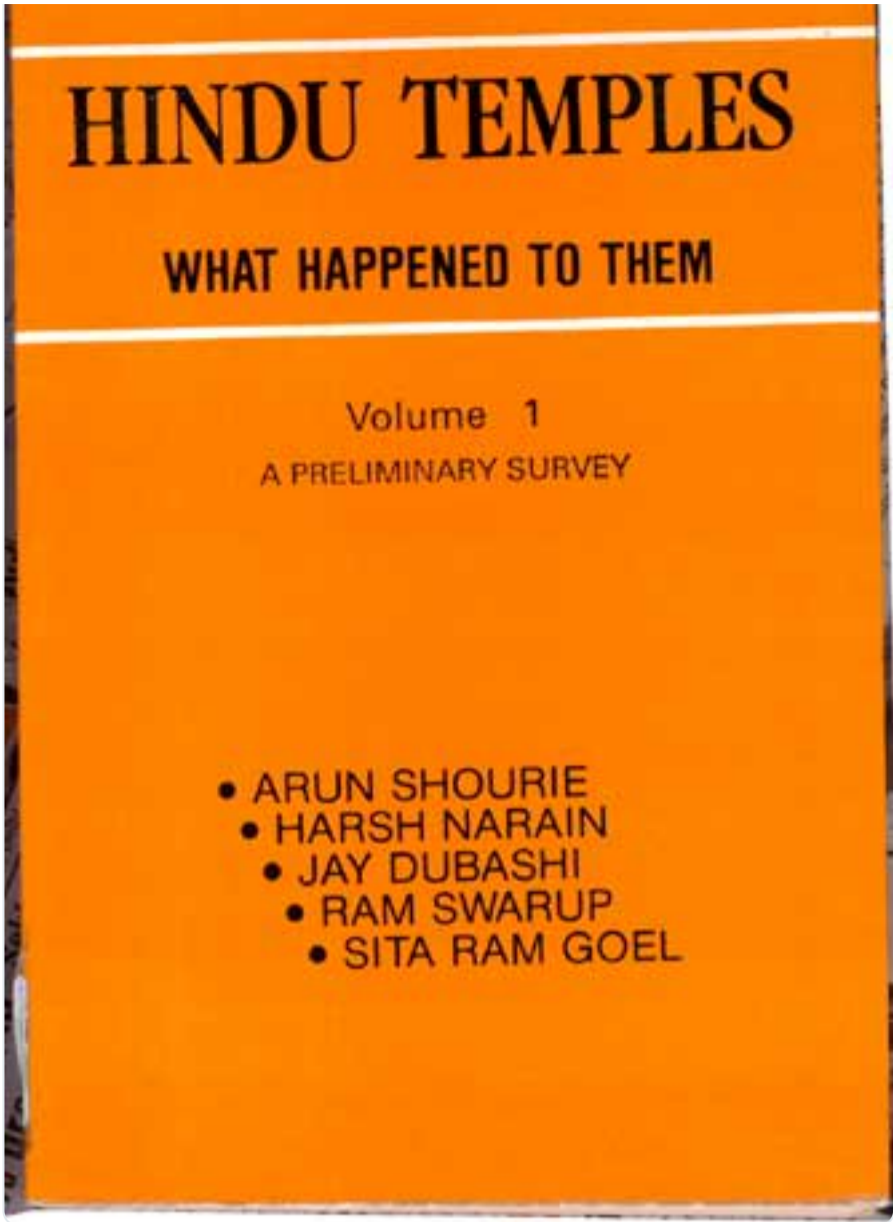
Pages: 2

Section: General

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, distrustful of even her closest Cabinet colleagues at this time of grave crisis for India, is turning to her controversial younger son, Sanjay, for help in making major political decisions.

There were also stories of Sanjay Gandhi’s growing influence over her. *Washington Post* correspondent Lewis Simons sent a dispatch asserting that she was terrified of her younger son. He quoted an unnamed source as claiming that Sanjay had slapped his mother six times at a dinner party in front of all the guests. Mrs Gandhi did not react. Predictably, Simons was asked to leave the country. The story, although of doubtful authenticity, spread like wildfire through word of mouth.

64. @INCIndia'sRajyaSabha MP proposed BANNING of the book Hindu Temples : What Happened to Them. (via @pranasutra)  
[web.archive.org/web/2007092723...](http://web.archive.org/web/2007092723...)



Mrs. Anja to get this book banned, in spite of the fact that about half the book had already legally been published in different papers. The police dropped by the printer and later the publisher to get a few copies for closer inspection.

The really hard part of the book is a list of some two thousand Muslim buildings that have been built on places of previous Hindu worship (and for which many more than two thousand temples have been demolished). In spite of the threat of a ban on raking up this discussion, on November 18 the U.P. daily Pioneer has published a review of this book, by Vimal Yogi Tiwari, which I reproduce here in full.

65. CBFC under [@INCIndia](#) (UPA) BLURRED the Tibetan flag in a film, leading to protests. (via [@BullaDmello](#))

**Tibetans upset over censoring of Rockstar scene**  
'Rockstar' producers blurred a 'Free Tibet' banner in the song Sadda Haq following instructions from the CBFC.  
<http://www.news18.com/news/india/tibetans-upset-over-censoring-of-rockstar-scene-417629.html>



**Tibetans protest removal of McLeodganj scene with Tibetan flags from film**  
TNN | Nov 8, 2011, 08.25 AM IST

In a letter to Leela Samson, Chairperson of the CBFC, the Tibetan Women's Association (TWA) president Dolkar Lhamo Kirti called on the CBFC to "rescind their decision, which is an affront to the dignity of the six million Tibetans and a shameful violation of freedom of speech and expression," the Tibet Post reported.

66. @INCIndia CENSORED RSS' Organiser; PROSECUTED the publishers, who won the landmark case. (via @prafullaketkar) [indiankanoon.org/doc/43023/](http://indiankanoon.org/doc/43023/)

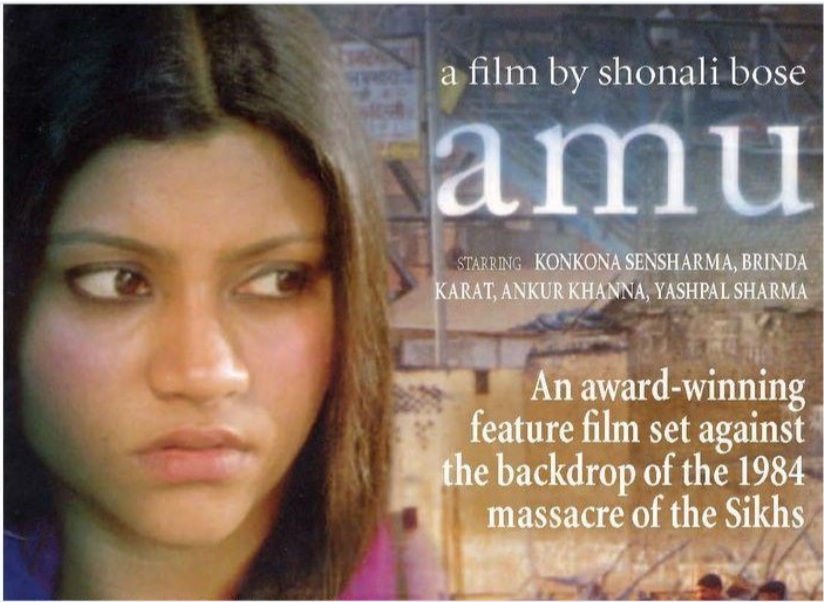
There can be little doubt that the imposition of pre-censorship on a journal is a restriction on the liberty of the press which is an essential part of the right to freedom of speech and expression declared by article 19 (1)(a). As pointed out by Blackstone in his Commentaries "the liberty of the press consists in laying no previous restraint upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published. Every freeman has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public; to forbid this, is to destroy the freedom of the press(1). The only question therefore is whether section 7 (1)(c) which authorises the imposition of such a restriction falls within the reservation of clause (2) of article 19. As this question turns on considerations which are essentially the same as those on which our decision in Petition No. XVI of 1950(2) was based, our judgment in that case concludes the present case also. Accordingly, for the reasons indicated in that judgment, we allow this petition and hereby quash the impugned order of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, dated the 2nd March, 1950.

(1) Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. IV, pp. 151, 152. (2) Romesh Thappar v. The State of Madras, supra p. 594.

The petitioners, on whose behalf this provision is assailed, are respectively the printer (and publisher) and editor of an English weekly of Delhi called Organizer, and they pray for the issue of writs of certiorari and prohibition to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with a view 'to examine and review the legality' of and "restrain the operation" of and "quash" the order made by him on the 2nd March, 1950, under the impugned section, directing them "to submit for scrutiny, in duplicate, before publication, till further orders, all communal matter and news and views about Pakistan including photographs and cartoons other than those derived from official sources or supplied by the news agencies..." The order in question recites among other things that the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the Organizer has been publishing highly objectionable matter constituting a threat to public law and order and that action to which reference has been made is necessary for the purpose of preventing or combating activities prejudicial to the public safety or the maintenance of public order. It is contended on behalf of the petitioners that notwithstanding these recitals the order complained against is liable to be quashed, because it amounts to an infringement of the right of freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution. Articles 19 (1) (a) and (2), which are to be read together, run as follows :-

67. CBFC under @INCIndia virtually banned, HARASSED makers of the '1984 riots' film Amu; film couldn't be screened.

**Censoring films the request of few is clamping down on creativity**  
By censoring films at the behest of a few, we embolden fringe groups to take the law into their hands  
<http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/clamping-down-on-creativity/article17739798.ece>



You may not have heard about this one, directed by Shonali Bose, the movie which featured immensely talented Konkana Sen, revolved around the 1984 riots of India where thousands of Sikhs were massacred. The movie faced the wrath of censor board in India and was also ineligible to be telecast on the television.

The Indian EXPRESS

by the CBFC in 2003, says, “The political motivation is to bury the film or bury it in litigation for the next 2-3 years. During the litigation process, you are not allowed to freely screen the film. By the time the case is sorted out, the films lose their relevance, their timeliness or the context or some other developments have happened which lends the discourse which you went in for redundant — partially or completely.”

Whitewashing attempts are visible in director Shonali Bose’s experience in acquiring certification for her critically acclaimed narrative film, *Amu*, in 2005 which engaged with the 1984 massacre of Sikhs in Delhi. Bose shared, in an interview with David Walsh, the CBFC rationale of giving *Amu* an “A” certification in spite of no depiction of sex or explicit violence in the film. It was, “Why should young people know a history that is better buried and forgotten?” In spite of slapping an adult certification on *Amu*, CBFC further demanded cuts in significant scenes from the film including one in which a character indicts the complicity of the state and the police in the massacre.

TH

Clamping down on creativity

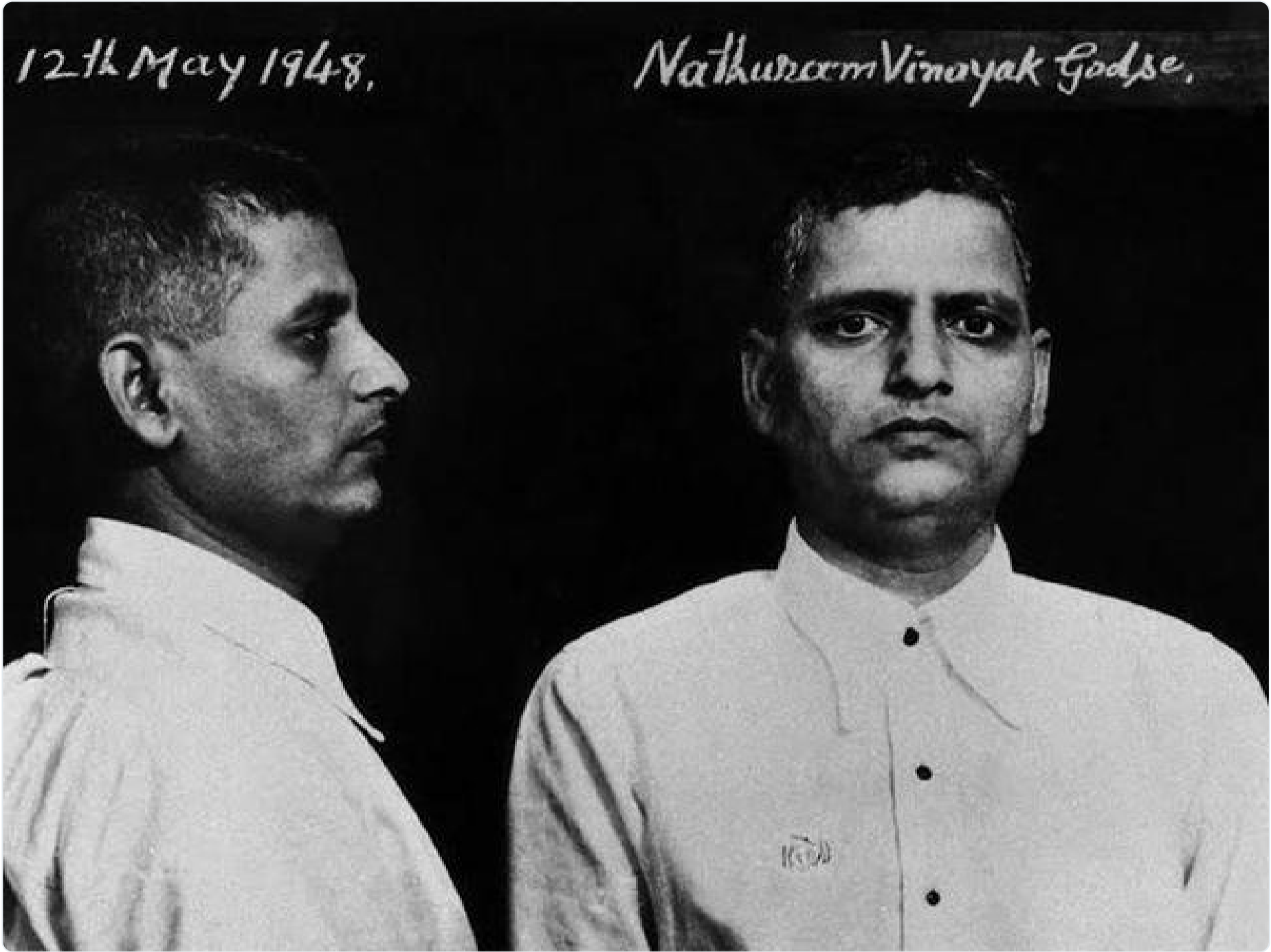
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other hand, *Amu* (2005), which dealt with the anti-Sikh riots of 1984 in Delhi, still cannot be screened in India. Movies, such as these are deemed to arouse the passion of the people that can lead to problems of public order.

68. @INCIndia BANNED the film Gokul Shankar for depicted psychological inclinations of Nathuram Godse.

**Understanding India’s Dangerous History Of Film Censorship & Its Implications**  
Film censorship in India offers its citizens a comfortable illusion of freedom on equality and liberty. But a closer inspection of this face value reveals a  
<https://homegrown.co.in/article/25265/understanding-indias-dangerous-history-of-film-censorship>

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69. Law enforcement under [@INCIndia](#) slapped SEDITION, cybercrime charges on a cartoonist.  
(via [@bdhaps](#))

**Mumbai police arrest cartoonist, slap sedition, cybercrime charges on him**  
Award-winning political cartoonist and anti-corruption and Internet freedom crusader Aseem Trivedi (25) was remanded in police custody till September 16 by a holiday court in Bandra on Sunday. He was  
<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/Mumbai-police-arrest-cartoonist-slap-sedition-cybercrime-charg...>

70. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED MS Sathyu's landmark film Garam Hawa.



The distancing of Muslim culture and community from the mainstream of Indian society reflected the anxieties of a film industry that was attempting to renegotiate and redefine the representation of the Indian Muslim in the context of a post-partition India. Released in 1973 and directed by a former member of the IPTA, leftist director M. S. Sathyu's *Garam Hawa* was the first and one of the few films to deal with the crisis of partition faced by a middle class North Indian Muslim family:

*Despite its affirmative secular-nationalist closure, Garam Hawa remains the only film to address the plight of Muslims in post-partition India in the early years after independence. Ironically, the film found itself in a great deal of trouble from the community who appealed to the government to ban it.*

raisinication of history were understandably scathing. But his reaction did not differ markedly from that of M.S. Sathyu (whose 1975 *Garam Hava*, treating the same inter-ethnic conflict at the time of India's Partition a quarter of a century previously, was promptly banned for over a year) or from that of

mentions

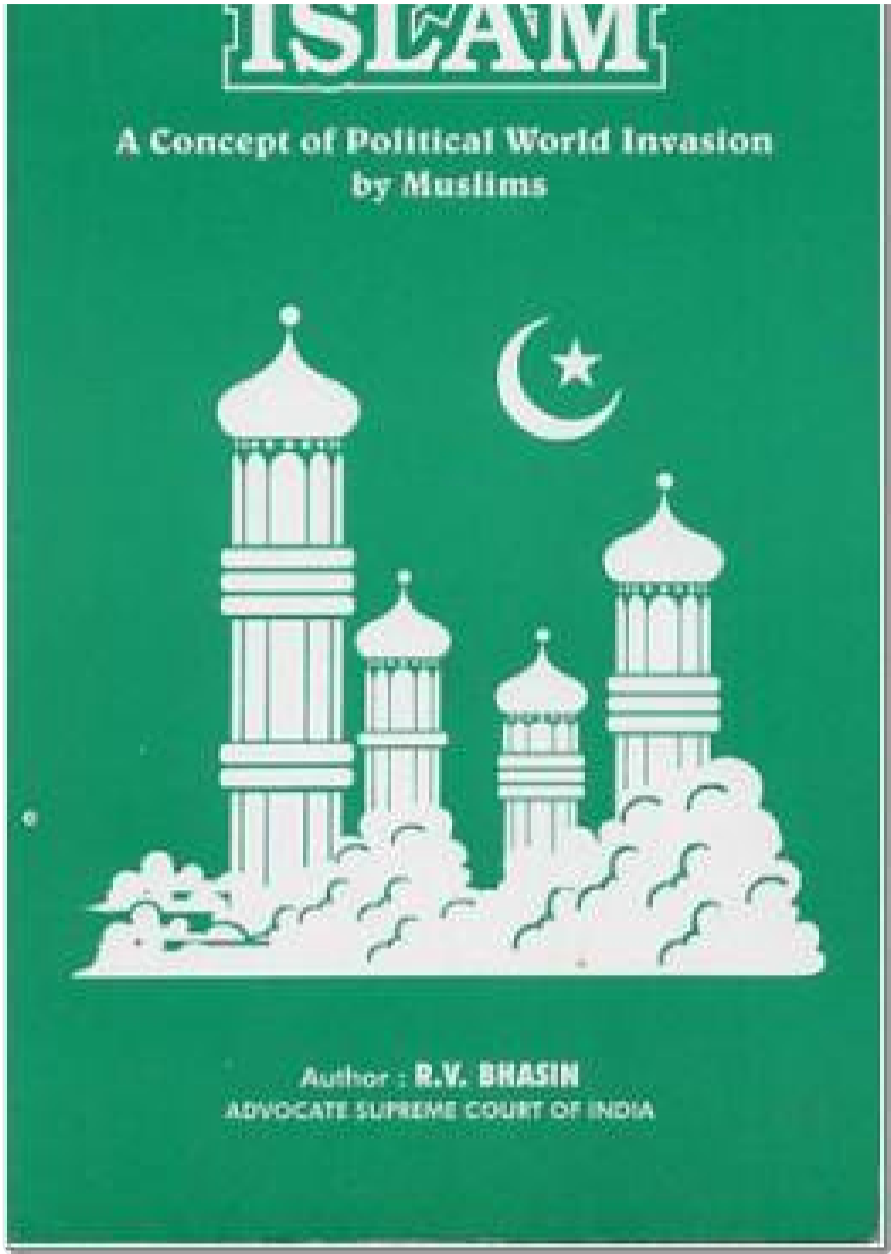
71. [@INCIndia](#) govt SUPPORTED the punishment meted out to 2 journalists by the Karnataka Assembly. (via [@idiotsspeak](#))

**Misuse of power: Editors Guild on Karnataka Assembly sentencing journalists to prison**  
The Guild said, the right to try and sentence journalists for defamation vests with the courts of law and the Karnataka Legislative Assembly "cannot and should not misuse" its powers and privileges t...  
<http://indianexpress.com/article/india/misuse-of-power-editors-guild-on-karnataka-assembly-sentencing...>

72. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED RV Bhasin's "Islam – A concept of Political World Invasion By Muslims".

**Court upholds ban on book**  
Staff Reporter MUMBAI: The Bombay High Court on Wednesday upheld the ban on advocate R.V. Bhasin's book, Islam — A Concept of Political World Invasion by Muslims, published in 2003. The Maharashtra g...  
<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/Court-upholds-ban-on-book/article15957487.ece>

Banned under instructions of Vilasrao Deshmukh (ex-chief minister of Maharashtra) in 2007 on grounds of sec. 153 IPC after jammat-i-islami and other Muslim Organizations submitted written complaints against the English and Marathi copies of the books already in circulation since 2003. Over 10,000 books sold worldwide after 2nd edition was published by National Publications (press owned by Raghuvansh Bhasin). The book deals with Prophet's personal life, the Koran, wars in Mecca and Medina, Ayaat interpretations and quotes numerous earlier publications. May hurt religious sentiments of conservative thinkers.



73. RCO under [@INCIndia](#) harassed the makers, virtually BANNED the film Pithavinum Puthranum.

**Caught in a web of censorship**  
Deepesh T. is only one feature film old but he is already feeling the heat of censorship. As a teacher of drawing at CHMHS, Thillankeri in Kannur, he always exhorts students to speak the truth. The f...  
<http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Kochi/caught-in-a-web-of-censorship/article4807853.ece>



TH

Caught in a web of censorship

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“*Pithavinum Puthranum* is the story of two nuns in a convent. It’s a tale of human love. While one nun points towards the shortcomings in the church, the other rejects it. Rumours of the film being inspired by Sr. Jesme’s book Amen or the Sr. Abhaya incident are baseless,” Deepesh said over telephone from Kannur on Wednesday.

But T.P. Madhukumar, Regional Censor Officer (Kerala), said the examining committee had rejected censor certificate to the film stating that the content violates the guidelines that refer to showing a community in bad light. He said the makers of the movie could approach the revision committee seeking a review of the examination panel’s decision.

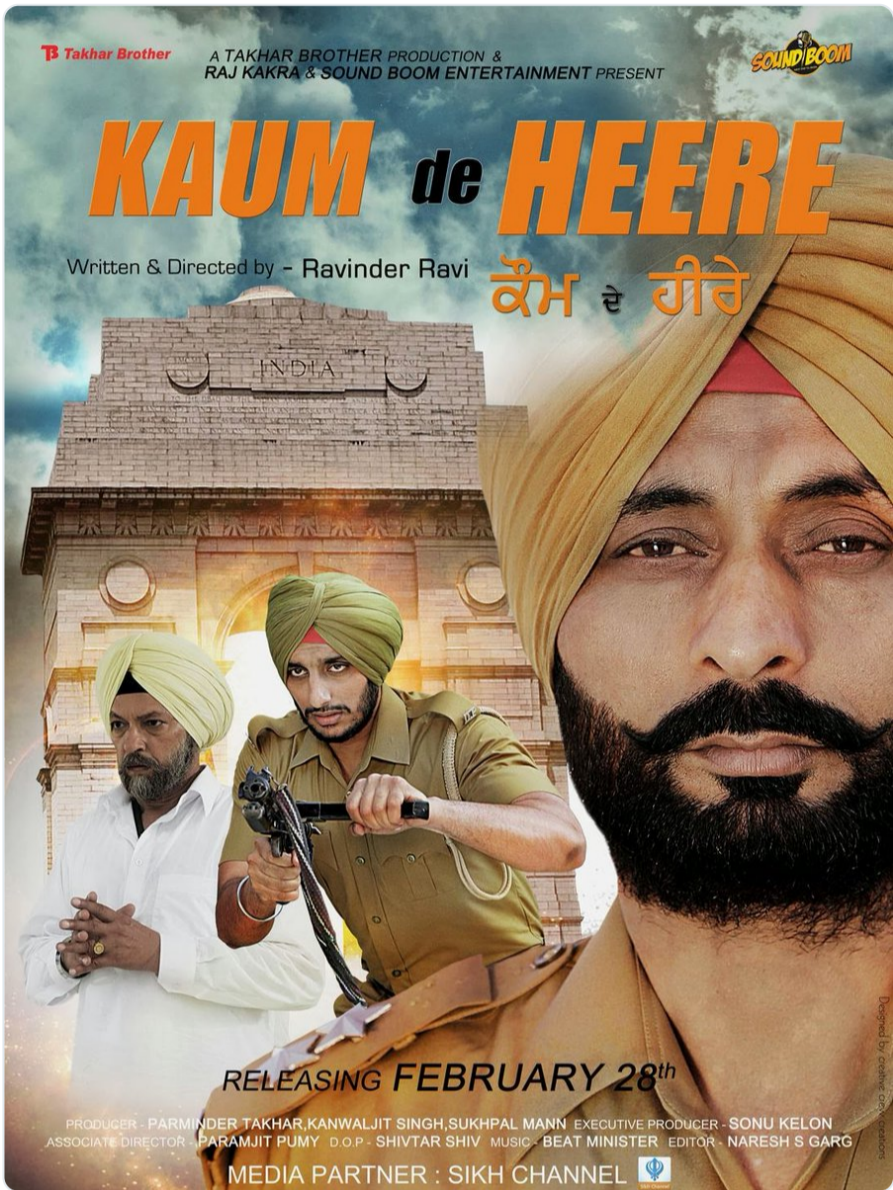
Asked whether the examination committee could have suggested some cuts or deletion of certain dialogues, Mr. Madhukumar said it was impossible, as then nothing would have remained in the work.

Deepesh recalled that the censor board had adopted delaying tactics right from the moment the film was submitted for censoring. “The board officials asked me to submit the English script of the movie saying that they need to forward it to Delhi in view of several complaints against it. But they never disclosed the names and other details of the complainants,” he said.

India blocks Gandhi murder film

India blocks the release of a film on the assassination of former Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi, after complaints it glorifies her killers.

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-28892001>



The film's producer Ravinder Ravi has defended his film vociferously, but has not yet responded to the latest decision.

"I followed the court case and the inquiry report into the assassination and spent a lot of time with Satwant and Beant Singh's families before making the film," Mr Ravi told BBC Hindi.

"Films have been made about political assassinations all over the world, so why can't a film be made on Mrs Gandhi's assassination?" he asked.

But in Punjab the Congress Party - which Indira Gandhi led - threatened to carry out protests if the film was released and the party's youth wing also wrote to Prime Minister Narendra Modi asking for the film to be banned, saying it presented her assassins as heroes.

remember...A few years ago, a group of barbers protested against a film called Billu Barber, because they found the word barber derogatory. The film had to be renamed Billu.



By Soutik BiswasIndia correspondent

The IndianEXPRESS

### Kaum De Heere: Film on Indira assassination barred from release

The Punjab units of Congress and BJP have demanded a ban on the controversial film.

indiatodayin

NEWS

LIVE! TV

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Congress in Punjab has threatened protests across the state if the film 'Kaum De Heere' on Satwant Singh and Beant Singh is released. Even the BJP has objected to the film which purportedly glorifies the two killers.

75. @INCIndia BANNED every single copy of 'Shree' that said Indian culture influenced Islam. (via @Koenraad\_Elst) [indiankanoon.org/doc/1201744/](http://indiankanoon.org/doc/1201744/)

"WHEREAS, it appears to the Government of Maharashtra that an article under the caption "AKHATI DESHAT VAIDIC DHARMA" written by Shri D. B. Pradhan in the Marathi weekly "SHREE" in its issue of 17th July, 1982, printing press. Varsha House 6, Jalaria Bunder Road, Sewri, Bombay 400015 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Publication)" and the cover thereof contains matter which purports to prove that in Pre-Islamic times the ancient Indian culture and art were greatly influenced by the Indian culture and religion and which thereby, promotes on grounds of religion and race, disharmony or ill-will between the Muslim and Hindu communities and commits an act which is prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony between the said two communities and which is likely to disturb the public tranquillity.

10. The second ground inn the notification is that the Islam religion, culture and art were greatly influenced by Indian culture and religion, and the author has discussed both these cultures ad religions and has made the above statement Shri. Desai is right when he contend that such a scholarly and historical discussion cannot be construed by any man of ordinary prudence as a ground which would promote disharmony or ill-will between the Muslims and Hindus. Thus, the two grounds (if at all treated to be ground) mentioned in the notification would not enable the Government to form any reasonable and rational opinion that the article would promote disharmony or ill-will as alleged. Consequently the notification will have to be struck down if we take it that the notification does not contain any grounds. Similarly, the position would not be different if the abovementioned two grounds are construed to be grounds inasmuch as those grounds have no nexus for forming the necessary opinion.

13. The result, therefore is that the petition succeeds. The impugned notification is quashed and the forfeiture of the copies is set aside. The copies so forfeited by the respondents should be returned tot he petitioners forthwith. The petitioners are entitled to get their costs from the respondents.

14. Petition allowed.

states that though an impression may be created that Islam and Islamic countries are utterly different from Indian culture and religion, still the historical research would show otherwise. After making this preamble, the author has given a resume as to what was the position prevailing in pre-Islamic times. He has mentioned that in those times an Indian country in 169 B.C. Then he has referred to a book known as 'Sayar-ul-Okul' and a poem written who lived 2,300 years before the Prophet Mohomed and in that poem there is a mention of four Vedas and their importance. He has referred to Tamilian colonies in pre-Islamic Arabia and at that time Shaiv religion was prevailing in those colonies. He has also referred to a poem by Usmabin-E-Hashsham who was the uncle of Prophet Mohomed and a prayer offered by this uncle to Shiva as it appears from the poem is reproduced in the article in the following words :-

"Oh Lord Shankar ! If I were above to live for even a single day in India where man attains salvation, I would willingly surrender my entire life for that single day."

76. @INCIndia THREATENED to OVERTURN the SC and BAN Indians from not singing the national anthem (via @madhukishwar)

**Left-Libs Didn’t Protest Much When Rajiv Gandhi Wanted To Make Singing The National...**  
Imagine the left, liberal furore if Narendra Modi made the singing of our national anthem a key litmus test of

<https://swarajyamag.com/politics/left-libs-didnt-protest-much-when-rajiv-gandhi-wanted-to-make-singing...>

Having already enjoyed the heady feeling of having snubbed the Supreme Court in the Shah Bano case, a few months prior to this judgment, Rajiv Gandhi decided to show once again to the judges of the Apex Court that the will of the Gandhi scion like that of his mother stood supreme and was above any court of law. On 12 September 1986 he defiantly declared that his “government would suitably amend the Constitution to make singing of the national anthem compulsory if the Supreme Court did not correct its decision regarding the singing of the national anthem.” (*The Times of India*, 13 September 1986).

Not to be left behind, Rajiv Gandhi’s flunkies joined in a chorus to reverse the Supreme Court verdict. A lifelong Gandhi family loyalist, Mohammad Yunus, arrogantly declared that those who gave the verdict in the national anthem case were “neither Indian nor judges.” This was not only a brazen insult of the Supreme Court but also amounted to smearing legal luminaries like Justice Chinnappa Reddy as anti-national. A contempt of court case was filed against Yunus by some public spirited citizens but they were soon forced to withdraw it.

Mine was among the few voices to challenge this “liberal” audacity by the Rajiv Gandhi government through an article in *The Illustrated Weekly of India* (8 March 1987 edition). But none among the current guardians of “tolerance” and “liberalism” protested the open declaration of contempt for the Supreme Court despite repeated assertions by Rajiv Gandhi that his government would not accept the apex court order.

Ahmedabad, Bhiwandi, Hyderabad and many other places. Likewise, there is no guarantee that if Sikhs living outside Punjab sing the national anthem with respect, they will not be persecuted and held accountable for the misdeeds of mad terrorists in Punjab.

Will the singing of the national anthem teach the policemen of this country to treat citizens like human

Indian nor judges".

However, on September 12, when the prime minister announced that 'The government would suitably amend the Constitution to make singing of the national anthem compulsory if the Supreme Court did not correct its decision' regarding the singing of the anthem (*Times of India*, September 13, 1986), there was no protest against the declared

Thereafter, the case reached the Supreme Court of India under Article 136 of the Constitution. The judgment in this case was delivered on 11 August 1986 by Justice Chinnappa Reddy J. The Apex court reversed the high court decision and ordered the school to readmit the children taking note of the fact that Jehovah’s Witnesses do not sing national anthem of any country, be it England or Canada, as a matter of conscience and commitment to their faith. The court also observed that “the right of free speech and expression also includes the right to remain silent”, and since the children had only refused to sing the anthem in keeping with the demands of their religion while showing due respect to it by standing up with all other children, the High Court order needed to be reversed. (*Bijoe Emmanuel Vs State of Kerala*)

77. @INCIndia (coalition govt) BANNED the freedom of people to choose to remain seated before commencement of a film [rediff.com/news/2003/jan/...](http://rediff.com/news/2003/jan/...)

Rediff.com » News » National anthem to be played in Mumbai theatres

### National anthem to be played in Mumbai theatres

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January 15, 2003 19:51 IST

Nearly two decades after playing of the national anthem was discontinued in theatres in Maharashtra, the state government on Wednesday decided to resume the practice in Mumbai from January 26.

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## National anthem in theatres: Maharashtra govt made it mandatory in 2003

A year later, the Karnataka government also adopted the practice and started playing the national anthem in theatres in Bangalore

78. @INCIndia BANNED the film Sadda Haq.

### Punjab, Delhi ban film based on Khalistan movement

The controversial film Sadda Haq, based on Punjab terrorism, has been banned by the Punjab government on the grounds that it will disturb communal harmony. Its decision comes even as the Shiromani Gu...

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/punjab-delhi-ban-film-based-on-khalistan-moveme...>



Our New Delhi Staff Reporter reports: "Lieutenant-Governor Tejinder Khanna has issued the ban order invoking Section 13 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 to maintain communal harmony," said a police officer.

79. @INCIndia got the publisher RAIDED, the author CHARGED for his book India's China War. (via @unknowncorner) [mainstreamweekly.net/article4855.ht...](http://mainstreamweekly.net/article4855.ht...)

That the Indian Government would be hostile to the book and its author I had expected, of course: as the case of Washington has just reminded us every government hates to have its secrets bared, its ulterior motives revealed. *ICW* was not banned but the offices of its Indian publisher, Jaico, were raided and charges were laid against me under the Official Secrets Act. I was warned by the British Foreign Office to keep out of India since my arrest would be awkward for HMG as well as unpleasant for me, and I did so, for eight years. When Morarji Desai became Prime Minister the charges were reconsidered and in due course annulled.

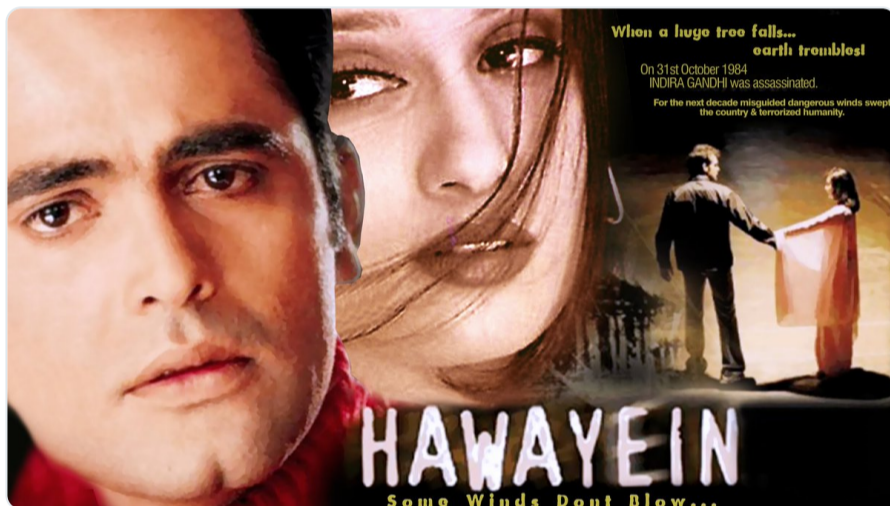
[thehoot.org/story\\_popup/ma...](http://thehoot.org/story_popup/ma...)

The way Amitabh Bachchan was sidetracked by the Congress chief minister Ashok Chavan in Maharashtra by not joining him on a platform despite previous arrangement and protocol as per the scheduled program has been a matter of severe criticism elaborately discussed in the Marathi print and electronic media. The venue was a Marathi literary meet held in Maharashtra. It is therefore interesting and also informative to see how prominent Marathi newspapers have commented on the issue in a variety of ways with interpretative opinions.

Leading Marathi daily 'Lokasatta' editorially commented that a few Mumbai-based Congressmen raised the issue that Bachchan should not be associated with chief minister Chavan because he is brand ambassador of Gujarat which is ruled by Narendra Modi. This is more to please the Congress High Command than based on any principle or clear mandate by them. Congress spokesperson Manu Sanghavi and Congress Union Minister Vilasrao Deshmukh made it clear on electronic media that the chief minister is free to decide and there is no mandate. Despite this clarification, the chief minister preferred not to be present on the dais along with Mr. Bachchan and attended the literary meet a day earlier than the scheduled program, which the editorial termed as disgusting.

The Bachchan-Congress row took a new twist with the megastar claiming that his son Abhishek's posters were removed from the venue of WWF's Earth Hour event in Delhi on Saturday evening attended by Chief Minister Sheila Dikshit and saw a "pattern" behind such acts.

81. @INCIndia BANNED the film Hawayein, that had the 1984 Sikh genocide as a backdrop.  
[archive.mid-day.com/news/2010/feb/...](http://archive.mid-day.com/news/2010/feb/...)




spectrum. In 2003, *Hawayein*, on the 1984 anti-Sikh riots, was banned by the Congress government in Punjab and Delhi. In 2006, it was the turn of *The Da Vinci*

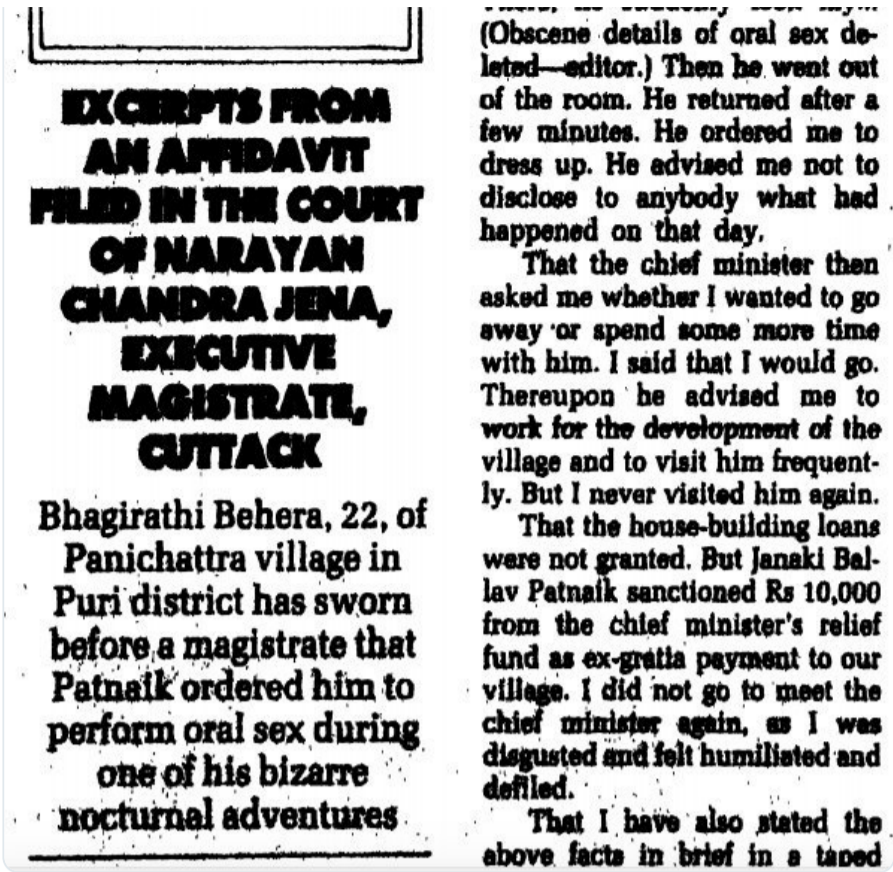
82. @INCIndia CM BANNED a magazine that wrote he SEXUALLY EXPLOITED those who came for help. (via @soumya\_rp)

**The forgotten JB Patnaik scandal and the hard lesson it carried for journalists - Firstpost**  
 SNM Abdi's 1986 cover story in the Illustrated Weekly of India,

<http://www.firstpost.com/living/the-forgotten-jb-patnaik-scandal-and-the-hard-lesson-it-carried-for-journa...>

 In May 1986, Patnaik's image lay in tatters when The Illustrated Weekly of India published a cover story accusing the chief minister of sexually exploiting those who came to him for jobs. Patnaik sued the Weekly and banned it in Orissa. Though Patnaik won a public apology in 1997 after a protracted court battle, the image stuck.

My 1986 cover story in the *Illustrated Weekly of India*, "The strange escapades of JB Patnaik", was not about Patnaik being gay or straight. The report was based on sworn affidavits given to me by men and women accusing Patnaik of sexually exploiting them when they went to him for help. It was about the misuse of state authority.

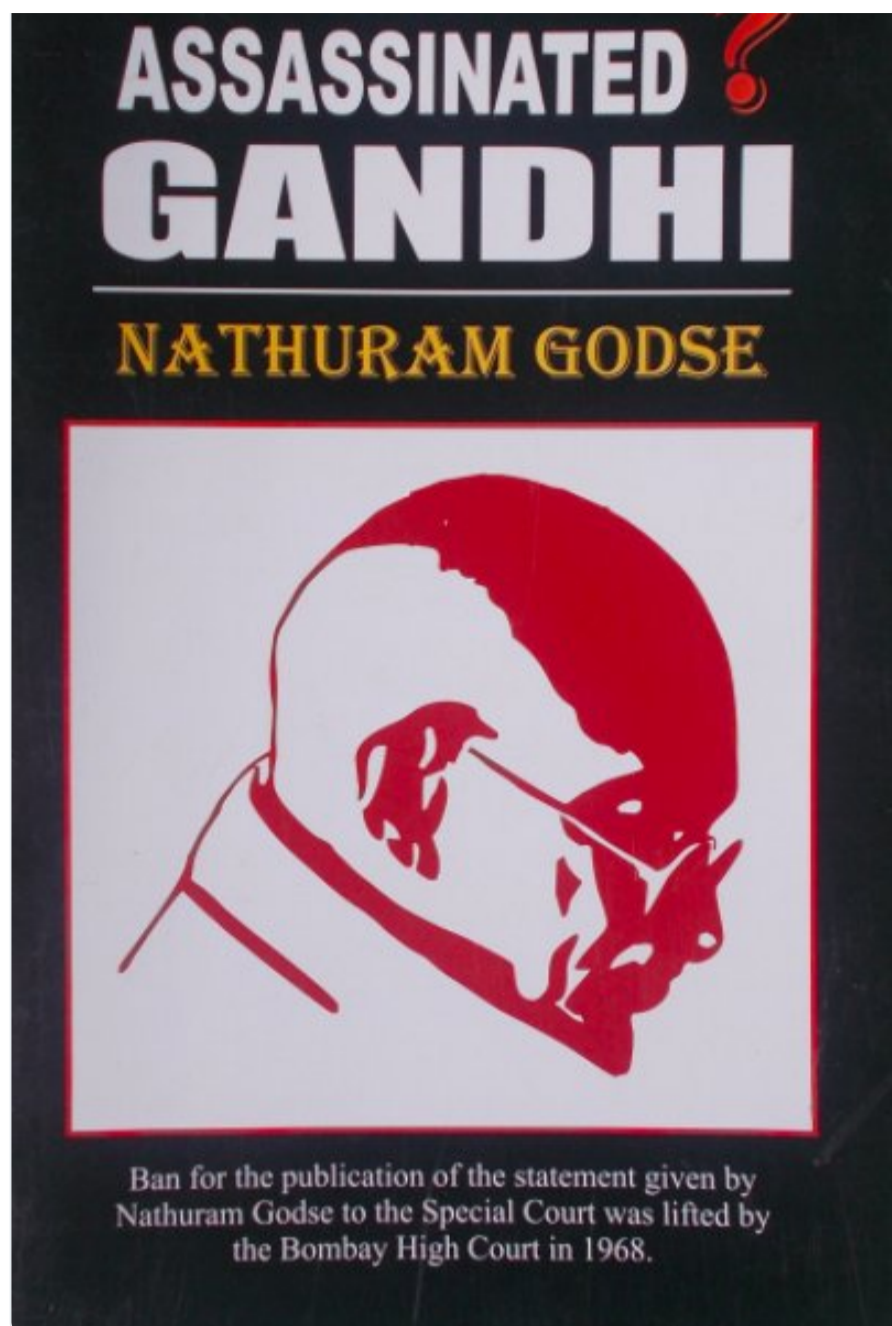


the report that there was no such thing as a mafia in India. Pritish displayed his anger at the turn of events and his full confidence in me by getting me to write the cover story, "A Mafia is Ruling Our Country", in the *Illustrated Weekly* issue which carried the cringing apology. It was a message that we were unrepentant.

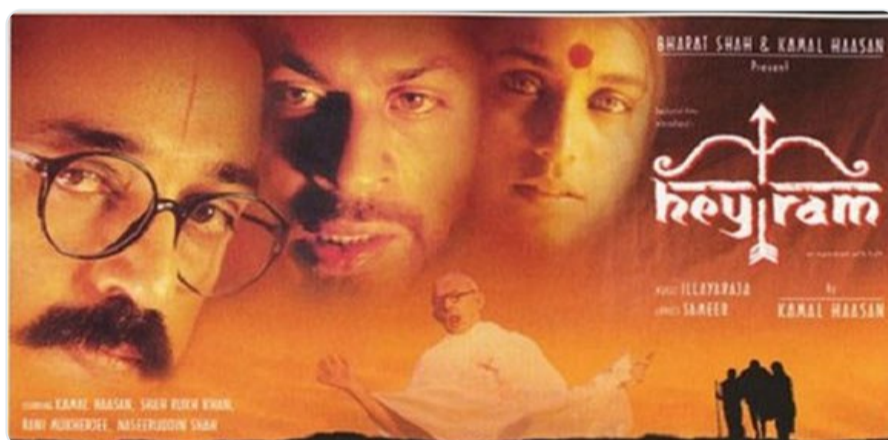
83. @INCIndia BANNED Nathuram Godse's testimony from being made public. The court lifted the ban twenty years later.

**The Courtroom as a Space of Resistance**  
Fifty years before his death in 2013, Nelson Mandela stood before Justice de Wet in Pretoria's Palace of Justice and delivered one of the most spectacular and liberating statements ever made from a d...  
<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=n4u1CwAAQBAJ>

<sup>64</sup> Dissemination of the speech in any form was banned until the 1960s; the ban only fuelled its popularity and the speech enjoyed wide underground circulation. After Gopal Godse was released from prison, he challenged the ban in the Bombay High Court in 1968, and the ban was finally revoked in 1970.



84. @INCIndia protested violently, DEMANDED a BAN on the film Hey Ram (via @Calvindaasan) [rediff.com/movies/2000/ma...](http://rediff.com/movies/2000/ma...)



#### Controversy yes, but no collections

Komal Nahta



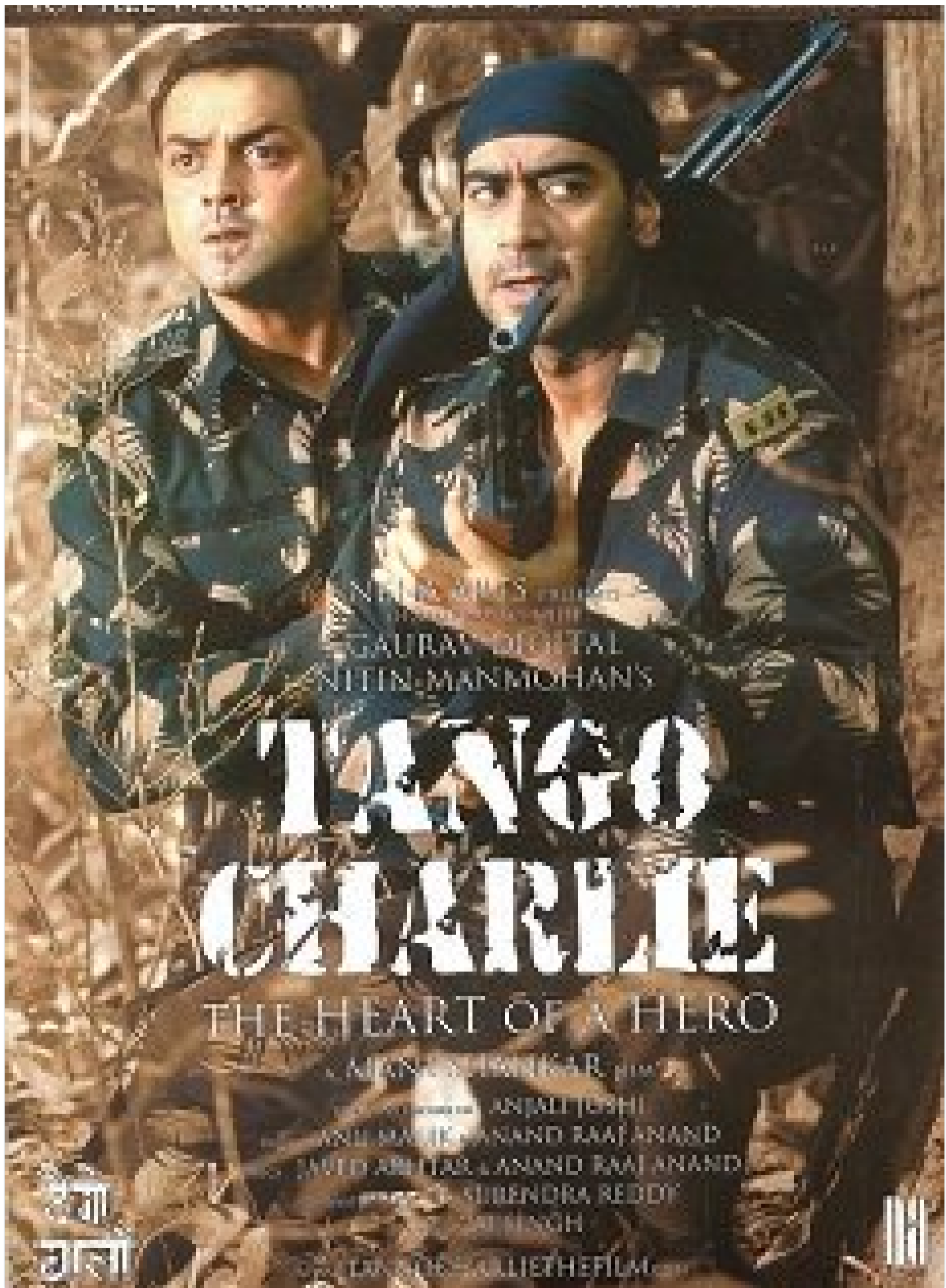
As expected, Kamal Haasan's *Hey! Ram* has stirred controversies in different parts of the country. Congressmen, especially, are angry over what they describe as an incorrect portrayal of Mahatma Gandhi in the film. Incidents of violence, mostly by Congress workers (tearing posters of the film and damaging properties of cinemas screening the period drama) have been reported from cities like Calcutta, Varanasi, Nagpur, Indore, Bhopal, Jaipur etc.

There were protests in Varanasi on February 24 with Congress workers stoning and damaging the film's posters at the local Mazda Picture Palace where the film was being screened. A dharna was also staged by them in front of the cinema and they demanded that the screening be immediately stopped as there were objectionable references in it, which had "tarnished" the image of Mahatma Gandhi.

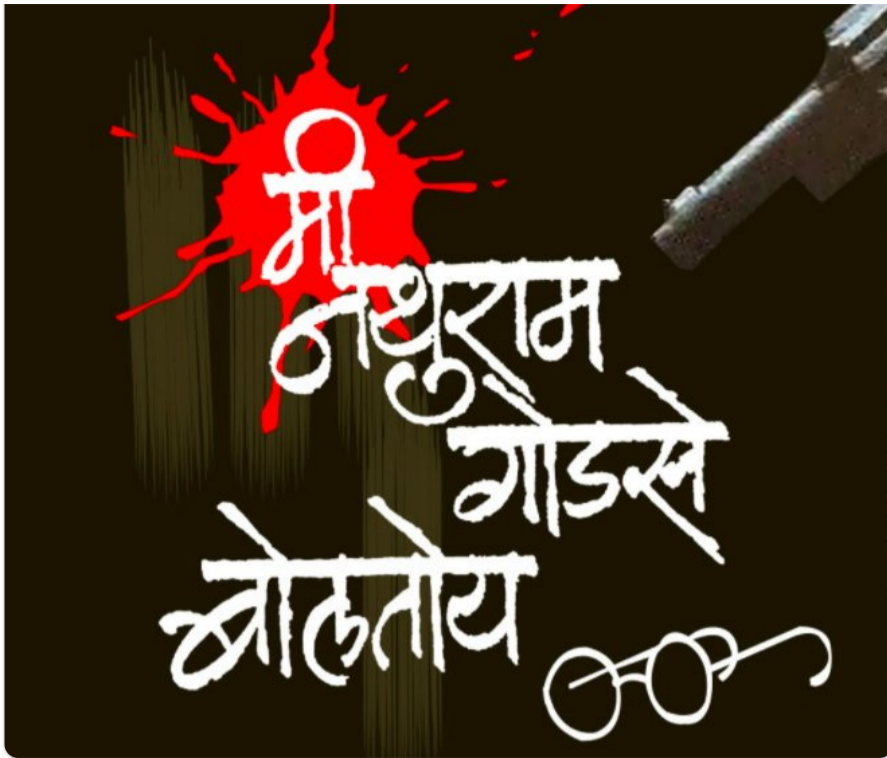
85. @INCIndia SHUNTED its minister for NOT controlling news; DEMANDED whipping Sir Mark's arse. (via @mohitbhagwati) [thehoot.org/story\\_popup/a-...](http://thehoot.org/story_popup/a-...)

ministers were summarily sacked or shamed out, including Information & Broadcasting Minister I.K. Gujral who was rudely upbraided by Sanjay: “You don’t seem to know how to control your ministry. Can’t you tell them even how to put out the news?” Mohammed Yunus, a Gandhi family loyalist, demanded BBC correspondent Mark Tully’s head more crudely: “Pull down his pants and give him a few lashes and put him in jail.”

86. @INCIndia BANNED the film Tango Charlie. [archive.deccanherald.com/deccanherald/a...](https://archive.deccanherald.com/deccanherald/a...)



87. [@INCIndia](#) turned violent, DEMANDED a BAN on Mi Nathuram Godse Boltoy. Govt BANNED it. (via [@BallalPrashanth](#)) [rediff.com/news/1998/jul/...](https://www.rediff.com/news/1998/jul/...)



Friday's performance of the controversial drama *Mi Nathuram Godse Boltoy* (I am Nathuram Godse speaking) was cancelled after a protest march by Congress activists turned unruly and violent.



The drama, which was scheduled to be staged at 1530 hours at the Shivaji Mandir theatre, in central Bombay, was cancelled following a police lathicharge on a mob of 200-odd Congress activists who were demanding a ban on the play.

Just as the situation seemed to be under control, and normal traffic resumed after being held up for 45 minutes, another group of 80 Congress activists led by Bombay Regional Congress Committee general secretary Virendra Bakshi landed at the venue and successfully prevented the audience from entering the theatre.



This time things spinned out of control and the two sides clashed openly, leaving the police with no choice but to launch into a lathicharge. A passer-by summed up the situation thus: "I am sure had Gandhiji been alive today he would have been disappointed at this sight."

88. @INCIndia PLEADED with the court to keep the play *Mi Nathuram Godse Boltoy* BANNED. Court REJECTED the plea.

#### Government Wants Godse Play To Remain Banned

It's *Mi Nathuram Godse Boltoy* once again as Shiv Sena and the author want to stage or at least

<https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/government-wants-godse-play-to-remain-banned/212108>

18 JUNE 2001 Last Updated at 12:00 AM | SOCIETY | MAHARASHTRA

## Government Wants Godse Play To Remain Banned

It's *Mi Nathuram Godse Boltoy* once again as Shiv Sena and the author want to stage or at least "recite using emotions"

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Maharashtra government today tried to justify before the Mumbai high court its ban on controversial Marathi play "Mi Nathuram Godse Boltoy" (I, Nathuram Godse Speaking) and opposed a petition that prayed for permanent leave to stage "emotional reading" of the drama on the ground that it would pose law and order problems.



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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA  
LAW AND JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT

MAHARASHTRA ACT No. IX OF 1977

THE MAHARASHTRA  
ANIMAL PRESERVATION ACT, 1976

14.	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>  THE MAHARASHTRA ANIMAL PRESERVATION ACT, 1976	<p><u>Definitions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'Cow' includes a heifer or male or female calf of a cow.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ban on Slaughter:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slaughter of cow totally prohibited.</li> <li>Slaughter of bulls, bullocks and buffaloes allowed on fit-for-slaughter certificate, if it is not likely to become economical for draught, breeding or milk (in the case of she-buffaloes) purposes.</li> </ul> <p><u>Penal provisions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imprisonment up to maximum of 6 months and fine of up to ₹ 1,000.</li> <li>Burden of proof is on the accused.</li> </ul> <p><u>Offences:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cognisable only.</li> </ul>
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MAHARASHTRA ACT No. IX OF 1977 <sup>1</sup>

[THE MAHARASHTRA ANIMAL PRESERVATION ACT, 1976]

[Received the assent of the President on the 16th day of February 1977; assent first published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette on the 1st day of March 1977 and the Amending Act of 1995 received the assent of the President on the 26th day of February, 2015 and assent first published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette on 4th March, 2015]

**An Act to provide for the prohibition of slaughter [and preservation of cows, bulls and bullocks useful for milch, breeding, draught or agricultural purposes and for restriction on slaughter for the preservation of certain other animals suitable for the said purposes]<sup>2</sup>**

WHEREAS It is expedient to provide for the prohibition of slaughter [and preservation of cows, bulls and bullocks useful for milch, breeding, draught or agricultural purposes and for restriction on slaughter for the preservation of certain other animals suitable for the said purposes]<sup>3</sup> and to provide for matters connected therewith : It is hereby enacted in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

Short title, extent, Commencement and application.

- (1) This Act may be called the Maharashtra Animal Preservation Act, 1976.
- (2) It extends to the whole of the State of Maharashtra.
- (3) It shall come into force on such date<sup>4</sup> as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.
- (4) It shall apply to cows, [bulls and bullocks]<sup>5</sup> and to scheduled animals.

Declaration of state policy.

- It is hereby declared that this Act is for giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in article 48 of the Constitution of India.

Definitions

- In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,
  - "Competent authority " means a person or body of persons appointed by the State Government under section 4 to perform the functions of a competent authority under this Act;
  - " cow " includes a heifer or male or female calf of a cow;
  - "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
  - " Schedule " means the Schedule appended to this Act;
  - "Scheduled animal" means any animal specified in the Schedule; and the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, add to the Schedule any species of animals, after considering the necessity for preservation of that species of animals; and the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 16, in so far as they relate to laying before, and modification by, the State Legislature, shall apply in relation to such notification as they apply to any rule made under that section.

Appointment of competent authority

- The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint one or more persons or one or more bodies of persons to perform the functions of a competent authority under this Act and specify the areas within which they shall perform such functions.

Prohibition of slaughter of cows, bulls and bullocks <sup>6</sup>

- Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or any usage or custom to the contrary, no person shall slaughter cause to be slaughtered or offer for slaughter any cow, [bull or bullock]<sup>6</sup> in any place in the State of Maharashtra.

Prohibition on transport and export of cow, bull or bullock for slaughter

- (1) No person shall transport or offer for transport or cause to be transported cow, bull or bullock from any place within the State to any place outside the State for the purpose of its slaughter in contravention of the provisions of this Act or with the knowledge that it will be or is likely to be, slaughtered.

- (2) No person shall export or cause to be exported outside the State of Maharashtra cow, bull or bullock for the purpose of slaughter either directly or through his agent or servant or any other person acting on his behalf, in contravention of the provisions of this Act or with the knowledge that it will be or is likely to be slaughtered.

Prohibition on sale, purchase, disposal in any other manner of cow, bull or bullock

- No person shall purchase, sell or otherwise dispose of or offer to purchase, sell or otherwise dispose of any cow, bull or bullock for slaughter or knowing or having reason to believe that such cow, bull or bullock shall be slaughtered.

Prohibition on possession of flesh of cow, bull or bullock

- Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force no person shall have in his possession flesh of any cow, bull or bullock slaughtered in contravention of the provisions of this Act.

Prohibition on possession of flesh of cow, bull or bullock slaughtered outside the State of Maharashtra

- No person shall have in his possession flesh of any cow, bull or bullock slaughtered outside the State of Maharashtra.]<sup>7</sup>

Restrictions on slaughter of scheduled animals

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force or any usage or custom to the contrary, no person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered any scheduled animal in any place in the State of Maharashtra, unless he has obtained in respect of such animal a certificate in writing from the competent authority that the animal is fit for slaughter.

- (2) No certificate shall be granted under sub-section (1) , if in the opinion of the competent authority :
  - the scheduled animal, whether male or female, is or is likely to become economical for the purpose of draught or any kind of agricultural operations ;
  - the scheduled animal, if male, is or is likely to become economical for the purpose of breeding.

90. @INCIndia's Indira Gandhi OBJECTED to, and then SUED @SalmanRushdie over portrayal, remarks on her in Midnight's Children (via @drmanny)

reader told me when I was lecturing in India in 1982. ‘I know all that stuff.’) But it was wonderfully well liked almost everywhere, and changed its author’s life. One reader who didn’t care for it, however, was Mrs Indira Gandhi, and in 1984, three years after its publication – she was Prime Minister again by this time – she brought an action against it, claiming to have been defamed by one single sentence. It appeared in the penultimate paragraph of chapter 28, ‘A wedding’, a paragraph in which Saleem provides a brief account of Mrs Gandhi’s life. This was it: ‘It has often been said that Mrs Gandhi’s younger son Sanjay accused his mother of being responsible, through her neglect, for his father’s death; and that this gave him an unbreakable hold over her, so that she became incapable of denying him anything.’ Tame stuff, you might think, not really the kind of thing a thick-skinned politician would usually sue a novelist for mentioning, and an odd choice of *casus belli* in a book that excoriated Indira for the many crimes of the Emergency. After all, it was a thing much said in India in those days, had often been in print, and was indeed reprinted prominently in the Indian press (‘The sentence Mrs Gandhi is afraid of’ read one front-page headline) after she brought her action for defamation. Yet she sued nobody else.

commit the defamation oneself, so technically we were in the wrong. Mrs Gandhi was not asking for damages, only for the sentence to be removed from future editions of the book. The only defence we had was a high-risk route: we would have had to argue that her actions during the Emergency were so heinous that she could no longer be considered a person of good character, and could therefore not be defamed. In other words, we would have had, in effect, to put her on trial for her misdeeds. But if, in the end, a British court refused to accept that the Prime Minister of India was not a woman of good character, then we would be, not to put too fine a point upon it, royally screwed. Unsurprisingly, this was not the strategy which Cape wished to follow – and when it became clear that she was also willing to accept that this was her sole complaint against the book, I agreed to settle the matter. It was after all an amazing admission she was making, considering what the Emergency chapters of *Midnight’s Children* were about. Her willingness to make such an admission felt to me like an extraordinary validation of the novel’s portrait of those Emergency years. The reaction to the settlement in India was not favourable to the Prime Minister.

Midnight’s Children

### The Widow: Rushdie’s Portrayal of Indira Gandhi in *Midnight’s Children* Justin Frey College

In *Midnight’s Children*, Salman Rushdie uses witch imagery to depict Indira Gandhi as the Widow. Critics have discussed the historical context of this decision, with some finding it problematic. However, by interpreting the Widow as an element of political satire, we can see that Rushdie’s gendered portrayal of Indira Gandhi reveals a valid critique of her political leadership without blaming her for all of India’s problems. Additionally, Rushdie’s use of witch references for other female characters indicates a more contemporary view of powerful women in India.

KATHERINE FRANK

### Mr. Rushdie and Mrs. Gandhi

As far as we know, Salman Rushdie and Indira Gandhi never laid eyes on each other—in the flesh at any rate—though if Margaret Thatcher had had her way, they would have lunched together at the 1982 Festival of India in London. Rushdie, however, declined Mrs. Thatcher’s invitation to a luncheon in honor of the visiting Indian Prime Minister, and thus he failed to meet the woman he pilloried in *Midnight’s Children* as “the Widow.” Because of Rushdie’s absence, it was left to Mrs. Thatcher to praise the novel as “a fine contribution to the Anglo-Indian cultural bond” while Gandhi sat, unflinching and impassive, at Thatcher’s side. Gandhi had good reason to be furious at both her hostess and Rushdie, for unlike Thatcher and Thatcher’s staff, Indira Gandhi had actually read *Midnight’s Children* and the book had caused her sufficient pain to make her consider taking legal action against Rushdie and his publisher Jonathan Cape.

For the biographer of Indira Gandhi this episode—when Rushdie failed to come to lunch—points up the truth that sometimes the most provocative and telling incidents in a subject’s life are those which are narrowly averted, deliberately spurned, or accidentally bypassed. Significance may lie hidden in what didn’t as well as what did happen. But although he failed to meet Indira Gandhi in 1982, Rushdie “engaged” with her in other ways, especially by writing a great deal about her: in *Midnight’s Children*, which appeared in 1981 while Indira Gandhi was still in office, and also in a number of essays that Rushdie collected in *Imagi-*

91. @INCIndia protested, DEMANDED a ban on Sharad Ponkshe's play Hey Ram Nathuram.

#### Congress, NCP protest against staging of ‘Hey Ram Nathuram’ in Nagpur

Congress and NCP had earlier warned that they will not allow staging of the play claiming that Nathuram Godse was glorified in it.

<http://indianexpress.com/article/india/congress-ncp-protest-against-staging>

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**Pune:** Protests are growing against a Marathi play *Hey Ram Nathuram* that is said to glorify the killer of Mahatma Gandhi. The Congress, the Nationalist Congress Party, the Swabhimani Sanghatana and the Sambhaji Brigade have all joined the protest and held demonstrations in Kolkapur, Nagpur and Pune where the play has been staged. Twenty protestors were arrested in Pune.

The play is by Sharad Ponshe, who is the writer, director and lead actor.



92. @INCIndia's henchmen came to ARREST Cho for his play. He caught wind, staged another play. (via @kannammaraman)

#### Cho Ramaswamy: He CHO-ked several politicians

Some anecdotes from Cho Ramaswamy's life and times

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/article16778879.ece>





**Didn't you have any problems with the censors?**

I had problems. When I did these things, they started censoring even the advertisements. In the name of advertisement, I was sending messages. Ours was the only journal in the whole country for which even censorship of advertisement was clamped.

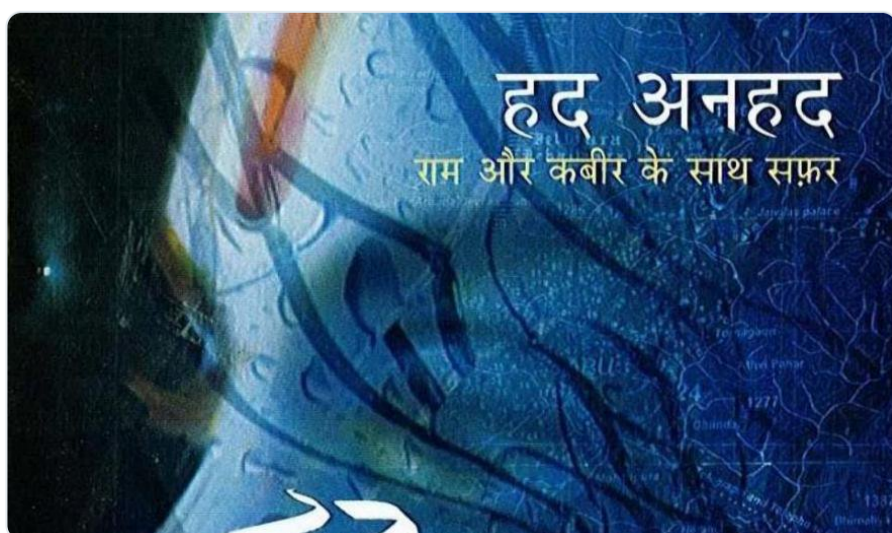
I was a regular visitor, with my magazine, to Sastri Bhavan, where the censors sat. I even took my salary to him telling, "This belongs to you. You are the editor!"

93. CBFC under [@INCIndia](#) virtually BANNED the film Had Anhad. HC REBUKED CBFC & FCAT, cleared the film for viewing.

**Censoring Kabir? Anything's possible...**

It is difficult to imagine renderings of Kabir would promote superstition, obscurantism or invoke contempt for communities or stoke hindu-muslim divisiveness,

<http://www.thehoot.org/free-speech/censorship/censoring-kabir-anything-s-possible-8549>



by sacw.net, 10 March 2011

Version imprimable  
other articles by the author

Text of High Court of Delhi judgment pronounced on 9 March 2011 clears the documentary film 'Had Anhad' for unrestricted public exhibition quashing the orders of the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) and the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal (FCAT), which had both required certain cuts to be made before granting a certificate. The film is about Kabir and `his Ram', which the film maker, Shabnam Virmani, explores through folk and sufi singers in the sub-continent. The judgment touches upon interesting questions of freedom of speech and expression, citizenship, speakable and the unspeakable, and implications thereof on the quality of democracy.

**THE HOOT**  
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## Censoring Kabir? Anything's possible...

BY RAKESH SHUKLA | IN CENSORSHIP | 20/03/2011

**It is difficult to imagine renderings of Kabir would promote superstition, obscurantism or invoke contempt for communities or stoke hindu-muslim divisiveness,**

says RAKESH SHUKLA, wondering why the Censor Board sought so many cuts in 'Had-Anhad', the documentary on the saint-poet before the Delhi High Court intervened.

Given half a chance, the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) would ban the persona of Kabir. Not to be left behind, the government would probably file cases against Kabir for offending religious sensibilities, if not, promoting enmity

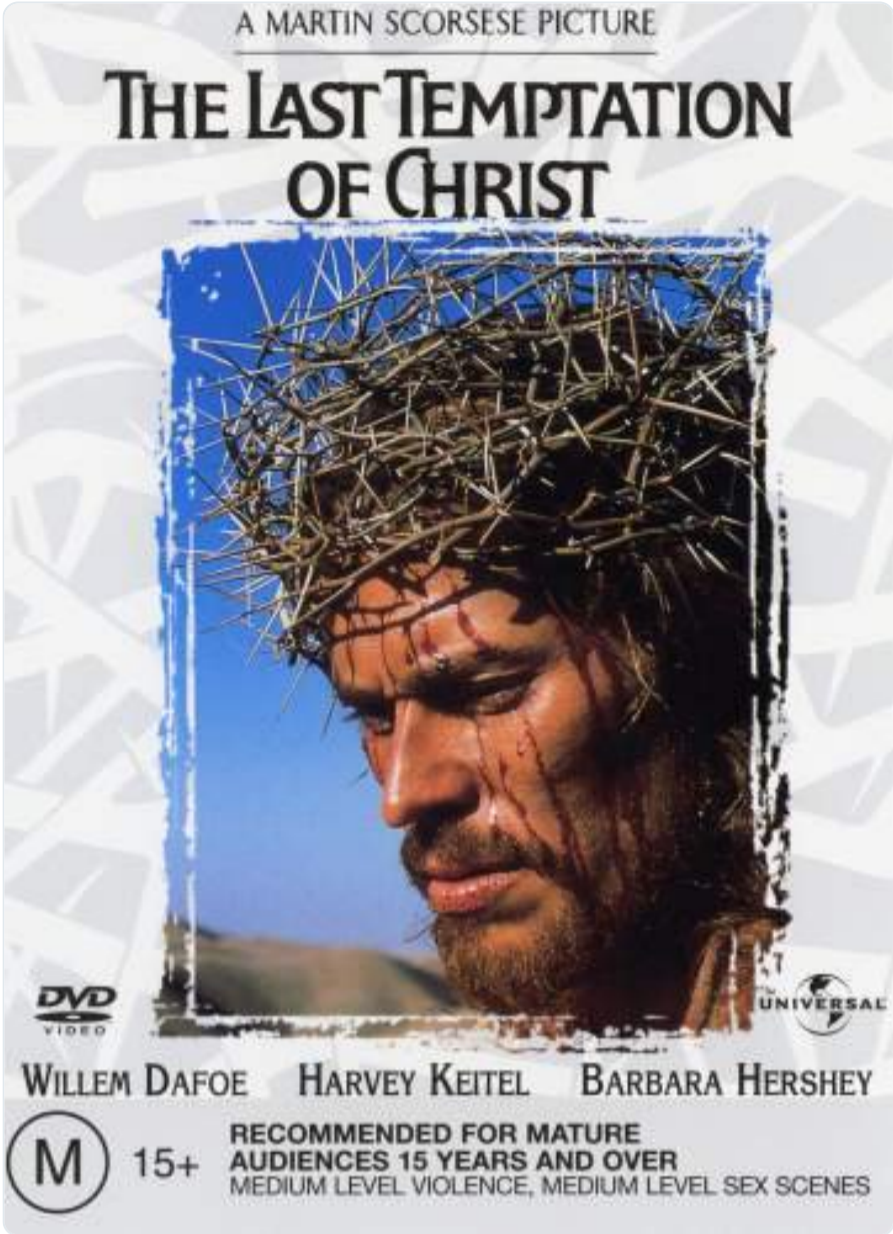
94. CBFC under @INCIndia DEMANDED Rushdie's voiceover comment on Indira Gandhi in Midnight's Children be REMOVED.

**CBFC asks to remove comment on Indira Gandhi from Midnight's Children - Times of In...**  
Salman Rushdie's comment on former PM Indira Gandhi in Midnight's Children, an adaptation of his book by the same name, has been asked to remove by CB  
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/entertainment/hindi/bollywood/news/CBFC-asks-to-remove-commen...>



**CBFC asks to remove comment on Indira Gandhi from Midnight's Children**  
Subhash K Jhal Jan 15, 2013, 02:52 PM IST

95. @INCIndia's Rajiv Gandhi gave an ASSURANCE he would BAN The Las



Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has given assurances that the film "The Last Temptation of Christ" will not be screened in India.

Gandhi's assurance, given Oct. 15 in response to a memorandum which he had received from some Christians, is the third time within two months that media works termed by different religionists as offensive have been banned in India.

In late August, a Malayalee stage play based, like the film, on the novel of the same name by Greek author Nikos Kazantzakis, was banned by a court ruling in southern India's Kerala state.

Also, the federal government Oct. 5 seized and banned the novel "Satanic Verses," which was claimed to have sections offensive to followers of Islam.

"There is no question of screening any film which will hurt the religious sentiments of the people," the joint secretary of the prime mininster's office wrote in a letter to S.M. Lall, director of Bethany Art Center here.

That Protestant center sent Gandhi the memorandum to ban the film Oct. 2, following a protest march involving Baptist, Methodist, Church of North India, Evangelical, Marthoma, Nazarene and other Church organizations.

96. @INCIndia DEMANDED intimate scenes between Nehru & Edwina to be CUT; film got shelved. (via @nanditathhakur)

**Film about Nehru's love affair with Edwina Mountbatten shelved**

A controversial Hollywood film based on the relationship between India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Edwina Mountbatten, the wife of Britain's last Viceroy, has been temporarily shelved...

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/india/6392593/Film-about-Nehrus-love-affair-with-Edw...>

**Film about Nehru's love affair with Edwina Mountbatten shelved**

A controversial Hollywood film based on the relationship between India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Edwina Mountbatten, the wife of Britain's last Viceroy, has been temporarily shelved.




Image 1 of 2  
Jawaharlal Nehru escorts Countess Mountbatten round the gardens in New Delhi.

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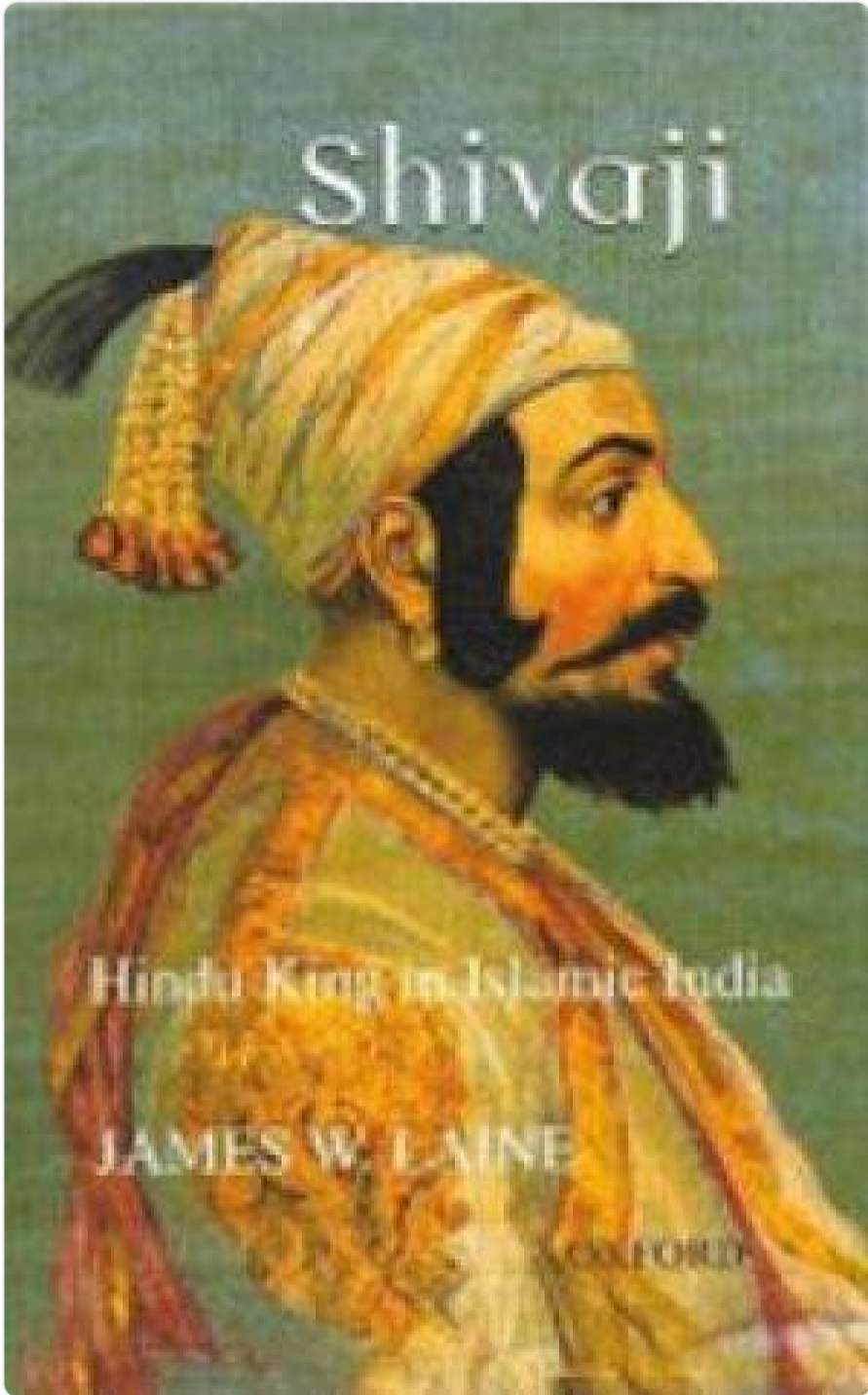


The Indian government had given permission for the movie, Indian Summer, starring Cate Blanchett and Hugh Grant, to be filmed on location there but only if physically intimate scenes were removed.

97. @INCIndia (DF govt) BANNED Laine's Shivaji: Hindu King in Islamic India disapproved of the ban.

sparked off the attack on the Bhandarkar Oriental Res

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/Govt-bans-book-on-Shivaji-draws-flak/articleshow/4213...>



### Govt bans book on Shivaji, draws flak

TNN | Jan 14, 2004, 01:37 AM IST

MUMBAI: Shivaji: Hindu King in Islamic India , James Laine's controversial book on Shivaji which sparked off the attack on the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute last week, has been banned by the Maharashtra government.

Home minister R.R. Patil, confirming the news to TNN, said that all copies of the book would be seized under the criminal procedure code. "My department has sent a proposal to the general administration department and we are expecting a reply by tomorrow," he said.A day earlier, the government had already registered an offence against Laine and the book's publisher, Oxford University Press, under Sections 153 and 153-A of the Indian Penal Code.

### PM shoots from the hip, upsets Shiv Sena, NCP

TNN & Agencies | Jan 17, 2004, 03:20 AM IST

MUMBAI: Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee stirred up a controversy on Friday by criticising the violent protests by the Sambhaji Brigade, a little-known organisation of Maratha youths, centred around a book on Chhatrapati Shivaji.

The PM also voiced disagreement with the ban imposed on the book by Maharashtra's Democratic Front government. He said the "right way" to express disagreement was through discussion.

"Countering the views in a particular book by another good book is understandable," Mr Vajpayee said, adding that he did not approve of the ban on Shivaji: Hindu King in Islamic India by American writer James Laine.

98. [@INCIndia](#) shamelessly PLEADED to NOT lift the BAN on Laine's book. SC disregarded advice. (via [@IndianChomsky](#))

### Supreme Court lifts ban on James Laine's book on Shivaji - Times of India

India News: The Supreme Court has upheld the decision of the Bombay High Court to lift the ban on a book by US author James Laine, which, according to the Maharashtra government,

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Supreme-Court-lifts-ban-on-James-Laine's-book-on-Shivaji/articleshow/4213...>

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# Supreme Court lifts ban on James Laine's book on Shivaji

PTI | Jul 9, 2010, 20:39 IST



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NEW DELHI: All hurdles on the publication and circulation of controversial book -- "[Shivaji](#) - The Hindu King in Muslim India", came to an end with the Supreme Court today refusing the plea of Maharashtra government to [ban](#) it.

The apex court upheld the decision of the Bombay High Court to lift the ban on the book by American author [James Laine](#), which, according to the state government, contained material promoting social enmity.

A bench comprising Justices D K Jain and H L Dattu agreed with the High Court that the Maharashtra government did not follow the mandatory procedure while invoking the ban on the book.

The state government had approached the apex court after the High Court had in 2007 lifted the ban on the book on the petition filed by advocate Sanghraj

99. @INCIndia BANNED SC Goswami's film Runumi, based on Ibsen's play, without giving ANY reason. [telegraphindia.com/1100315/jsp/no...](http://telegraphindia.com/1100315/jsp/no...)



## The Telegraph

Monday, March 15, 2010

Edition

| Monday, March 15, 2010 |

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### Lost & found after 40 yrs: *Runumi* print - Assam film recovered from the house of director's relative in Guwahati

A STAFF REPORTER



**Guwahati, March 14:** The only existing print of the ninth Assamese film, *Runumi*, has been found after over four decades, bringing to light a lost treasure of Assamese cinema.

Directed and produced by writer late Suresh Chandra Goswami, the print of the film was found at the Biswanath Chariali residence of Goswami's brother-in-law Lakshminath Borthakur.

*Runumi* was the second Assamese film to have been shot in location and 'open floor' after *Jyomoti* (ref: Axomiya Chobir Porichalok: Suresh Goswami; written by Hemanta Kumar Das, published in Bismoy, January 1983 issue). Goswami, who had established the Prachin Kamrupi Nrittya Sangha along with the late Jibeswar Goswami in Shillong in the 1930s to take Sattriya dance to the outside world, had learnt the basics of filmmaking by observing Jyotiprasad Agarwalla at work.

*Runumi* was the first film in which the late Nalin Duarah had worked as a cinematographer. He had re-shot a major portion of the film after the results of original cinematographer Paresh Sarkar of Kolkata was found not up to the mark.

The music of the film was by Darpa Nath Sarma (father of Jitu of Jitu-Tapan duo). The cast comprised Kanaklata Saikia, Neyimuddin Ahmed, Suresh Goswami, Indreshwar Barthakur, Hironmoyee Devi. Among the singers were Ivy Baruah and Sewali Devi.

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started writing the screenplay for another film, based on his highly popular novel Bhonga Gorha (adapted by himself into a play titled Urmila) when he passed away in 1984.

100. @INCIndia IMPOSED THE EMERGENCY.

**Newslaundry | Sabki Dhulai**  
Newslaundry.com is India's Independent News Media and Media Critique Platform  
<https://www.newslaundry.com/2013/12/06/indira-jeebs-and-blue-books>

101. @INCIndia DEMANDED a BAN on the film Kya Super Kool Hain hum, for offending the sensibilities of Christians.

**Congress demands ban on 'Kya Super Kool Hain Hum' in Goa- Entertainment News, Fir...**  
The Congress in Goa on Thursday demanded a ban on the Ekta Kapoor produced film Kya Super Kool Hain Hum, saying the film offended the sensibilities of the Christian community.  
<http://www.firstpost.com/entertainment/congress-demands-ban-on-kyasuperkoolhainhumin-go-420...>



### Congress demands ban on 'Kya Super Kool Hain Hum' in Goa

Hidden Aug,16 2012 18:29 41 IST

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Panaji: The Congress in Goa on Thursday demanded a ban on the Ekta Kapoor produced film *Kya Super Kool Hain Hum*, saying the film offended the sensibilities of the Christian community.

Addressing a press conference here, Congress spokesperson and legislator Reginaldo Lourenco said that a first information report (FIR) would be filed against Kapoor in Panaji Friday.



"We are demanding a ban on the screening of the film because it insults Christians. The FIR will be filed tomorrow," Lourenco said.

A scene in the film, which stars Tusshar Kapoor and Riteish Deshmukh, shows another actor, Chunky Pandey (playing the role of a priest), solemnise the

102. @INCIndia MLA DEMANDED a BAN on Sunny Leone's condom ad, saying it shames us.

**Goa Congress MLA Francis Silveira demands ban on Sunny Leone's condom ads on bu...**  
Silveira first asked Speaker Pramod Sawant if the word condoms can be used in the state assembly, before going on to say: "What are these ads telling Goans. Students use buses... Goans use the bus."  
<http://www.newindianexpress.com/entertainment/hindi/2017/aug/02/goa-congress-mla-francis-silveira-d...>

# Goa Congress MLA Francis Silveira demands ban on Sunny Leone's condom ads on buses

By IANS | Published: 02nd August 2017 11:03 AM |

Last Updated: 02nd August 2017 11:03 AM | A+ A A- | 



Sunny Leone in 'Murder 3'

Goa legislative assembly.

PANAJI: A Goa legislator on Tuesday demanded a ban on condom advertisements, featuring actress Sunny Leone, on buses operated by the state transport corporation, saying it "shames us".

"These ads should not be displayed. It shames us," Congress MLA from St. Andre Francis Silveira said in the

103. [@INCIndia](#) SACKED its prominent regional leader who called [@officeofrg](#) a joker. (via [@I DIVYANSHU](#))

## Kerala Cong leader suspended to quell rebellion against Rahul Gandhi - Times of India ►

India News: The Kerala leader of the Congress, T H Mustafa, who called Rahul Gandhi a "joker", was suspended on Thursday night in order to stem the growing contag

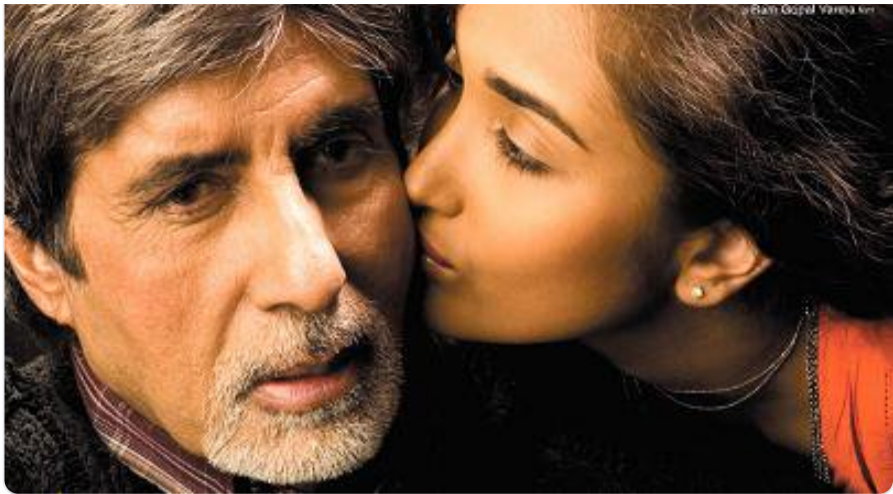
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Kerala-Cong-leader-suspended-to-quell-rebellion-against-Rah...>

104. [@INCIndia](#) DEMANDED a BAN on the film Nishabd.

## Congress demands ban on Nishabd

LUCKNOW: The Congress in Uttar Pradesh on Saturday demanded a ban on the newly released Ram Gopal Varma film Nishabd, where Bollywood icon Amitabh Bachchan romances a young girl Jiah Khan, who is mor

<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/Congress-demands-ban-on-INishabd-I/article147287...>



MARCH 04, 2007 00:00 IST  
UPDATED: SEPTEMBER 28, 2016 00:34 IST

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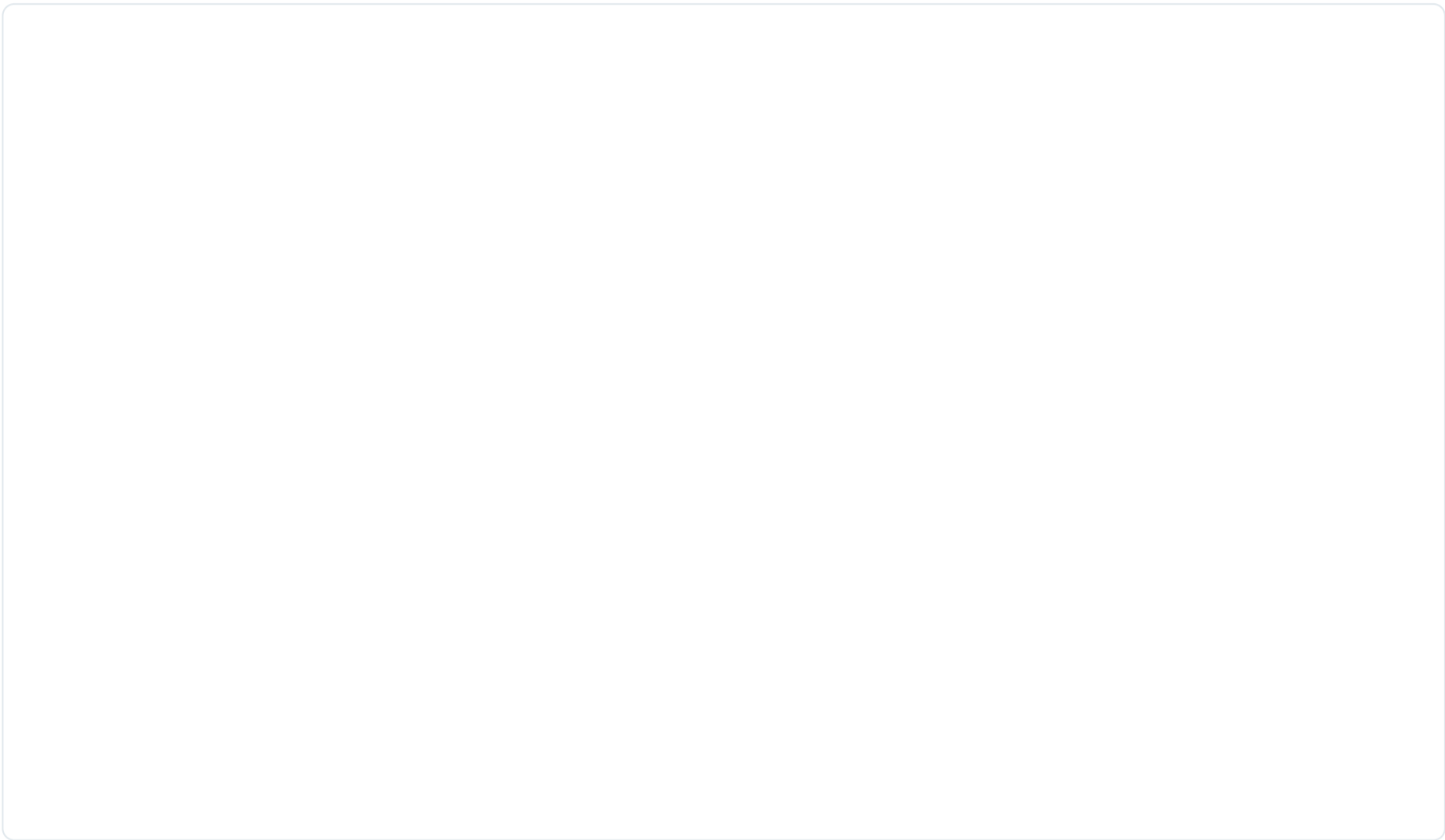
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LUCKNOW: The Congress in Uttar Pradesh on Saturday demanded a ban on the newly released Ram Gopal Varma film *Nishabd*, where Bollywood icon Amitabh Bachchan romances a young girl Jiah Khan, who is more than 40 years younger to him.

Congress spokesman Pervez Ahmed Khan said, "the film is against Indian culture and its screening should be banned immediately". - PTI

105. [@INCIndia](#) FILED a POLICE CASE against the maker of a spoof video. (via [@ankit\\_rajpt](#))



# spoof video on youtube

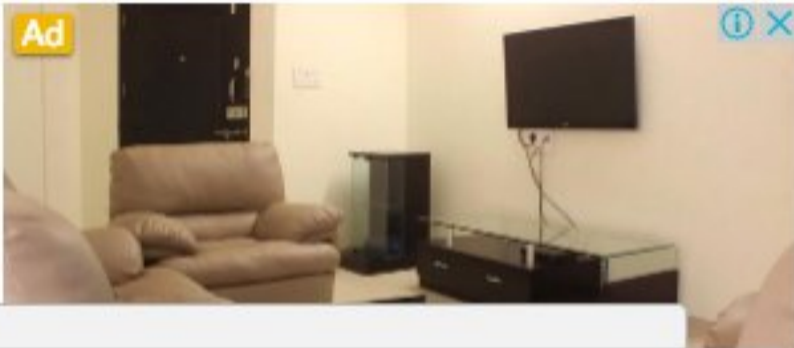
Posted By: [Nirmal R](#)

Published: Wednesday, August 10, 2011, 12:16 [IST]

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Bhopal, Aug 10: A case has been registered with the cyber cell, Madhya Pradesh police by congress spokesperson Pankaj Chaturvedi after a spoof video of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and Congress President Sonia Gandhi was doing the rounds on the internet.



The video is a spoof of recently released movie Singham which shows the body of Ajay Devgan and face of Prime Minister.

106. [@INCIndia](#) Chief Minister BANNED crossword puzzles. (via [@drmannyy](#))

## The tunnel of time

R.K. Laxman, India's Best-Loved Cartoonist Has Always Had A Rather Unique Way Of Looking At Things, Amply Reiterated In This Compelling Autobiography.

<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=5s8YAAAAYAAJ>

was only a formality.  
Morarji Desai also banned horse racing and crossword puzzles. A cartoon I drew on this theme annoyed him so

107. Close aide of @INCIndia wanted to BAN the 1984 sikh genocide film already in trouble re CBFC (via @TheSaneMind)

Film ‘31 October’ battles opposition to release  
The PIL is only the most recent hurdle for a film which revisits the 1984 riots and its aftermath in a commercial release.  
<http://www.thehoot.org/free-speech/media-freedom/film-31-october-battles-opposition-to-release-9711>



The IndianEXPRESS

Q f RSS

Soha Ali Khan’s 31st October to now release on October 21

Soha Ali Khan and Vir Das starrer 31st October release date has now been pushed to October 21 after PIL was filed against the thriller.

October, which was earlier scheduled to hit the screens on October 7, has now been pushed to release on October 21 after a PIL was filed against the thriller. The roadblock for the film's release has been created by a Delhi-based close aide of the Congress party who wants a ban on the movie, said the makers. "It's been a tough journey ever since I started working on this subject but I didn't give up then and will not give up now. From the censor to now getting threats, I am strong that I will make this film come to the big screen and people who don't want this subject to come out, cannot stop the world to

108. [@INCIndia](#) DEMANDED a BAN on EVMs.

**Congress demands ban on EVMs - The Statesman**

Expressing deep concern over Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) tampering in the recently concluded assembly elections, the Congress on Wednesday demanded a ban on the machines. The Congress raised th...

<http://www.thestatesman.com/india/congress-demands-ban-on-evms-1491380613.html>

Friday, 27 October, 2017



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Home / India / Congress demands ban on EVMs

## Congress demands ban on EVMs

SNS Web | New Delhi | April 5, 2017 8:24 am



109. [@INCIndia](#) CM BANNED alcohol in his state. When he became the PM he wanted to BAN alcohol in ALL of India.

### PM Morarji Desai determined to enforce total prohibition on liquor consumption

Prime Minister Morarji Desai's recent statement that total prohibition will be enforced throughout the country within four years has come as a rude shock to many, even though Desai's obsession with t...

<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/pm-morarji-desai-determined-to-enforce-total-prohibition-on-liquor-cons...>



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and prohibition has always ranked high on his list of priorities. As chief minister of the erstwhile Bombay state (now Maharashtra and Gujarat) Desai hammered home his prohibition mania with ruthless persistence, resulting in the entire state going dry. Gujarat, Desai's home state is one of the two Indian states (the other is Tamil Nadu) where prohibition is currently in force.



alcoholic beverages a major goal of his year-old administration. Drinking, in New Delhi particularly, has long been part of the diplomatic, governmental and business scene. Although many Hindus drink, it is against the tradition of their religion, and Moslem religious law specifically forbids it. Now in New Delhi, Mr. Desai's regulations have closed almost all bars and sharply limited the hours of liquor stores. The exceptions are the luxury hotels where only foreigners may be served liquor, a permission designed to protect the tourist business. According to Religious News Service, India's attitude toward drinking has been confused and somewhat hypocritical for generations, ever since the days when British sahibs, taking quinine to prevent malaria, found it more palatable with gin, thus creating the gin and tonic.

110. [@INCIndia](#) MP DEMANDED a BAN on film Dum Maro Dum, because it portrayed Goan women in an objectionable manner.

**Congress MP demands ban on Dum Maro Dum**  
Congress MP from Goa Shantaram Naik has demanded a ban on Rohan Sippy's forthcoming film Dum Maro Dum claiming that it portrays Goan women in an "objectionable manner". Mr. Naik, a Rajya Sabha member

<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-newdelhi/Congress-MP-demands-ban-on-Dum-M...>



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Congress MP demands ban on Dum Maro Dum

NEW DELHI

Congress MP demands ban on Dum Maro Dum

PANAJI, APRIL 10, 2011 00:00 IST  
UPDATED: APRIL 10, 2011 04:10 IST

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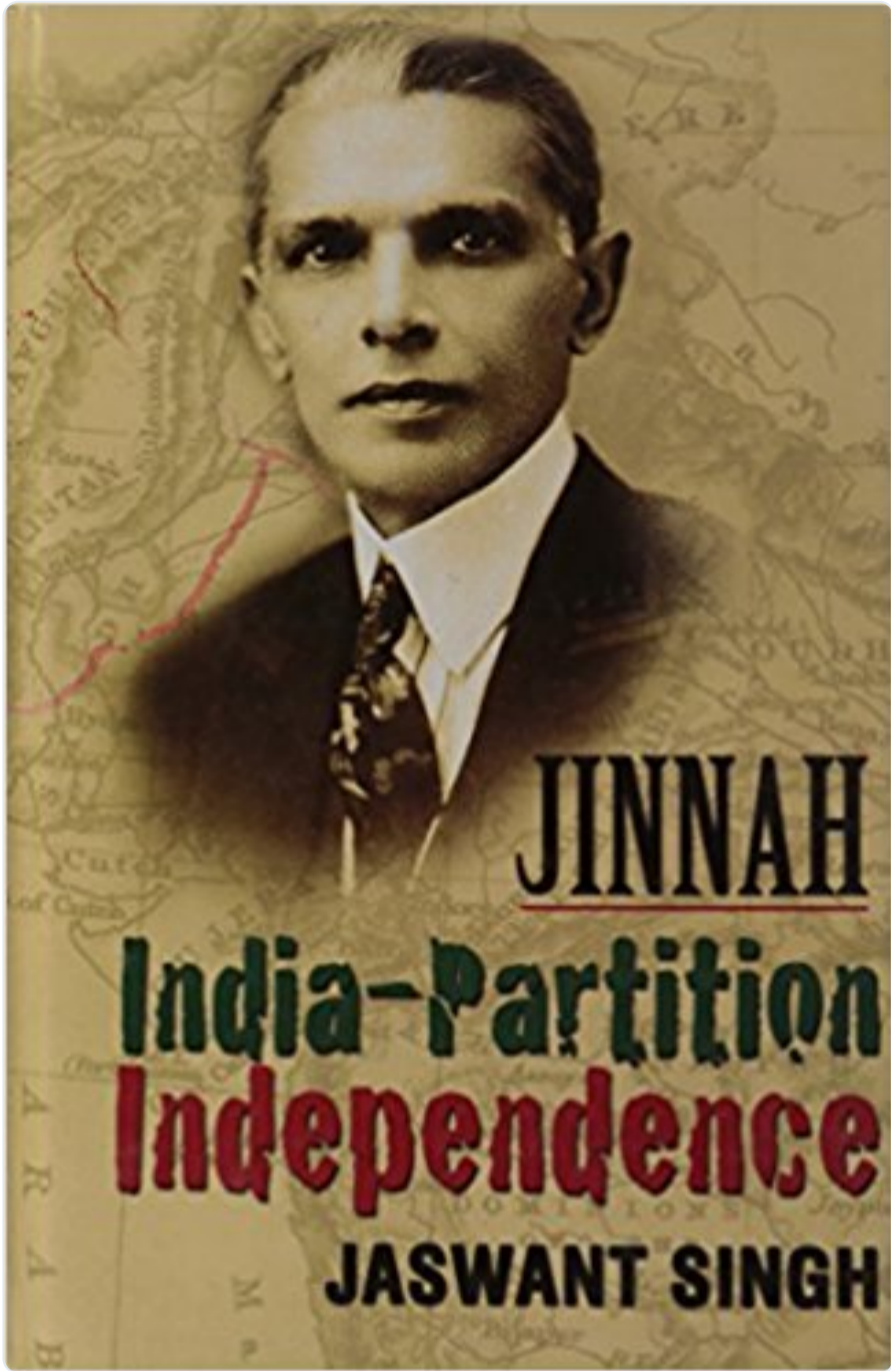
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Congress MP from Goa Shantaram Naik has demanded a ban on Rohan Sippy's forthcoming film *Dum Maro Dum* claiming that it portrays Goan women in an "objectionable manner".

111. [@INCIndia](#) DEMANDED a BAN on Jaswant Singh's book Jinnah, India-Partition Independence.



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MP Congress demands ban on Jaswant's book

Congress says disrespect towards Gandhi-Nehru-Patel not tolerable.

News18test sharma |

Updated:August 24, 2009, 8:12 PM IST

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112. @INCIndia wanted to dish out LICENSES to journos, that could then be TAKEN AWAY by the govt. (via @tarun\_197)

Editors Guild slams Manish Tewari for licensing suggestion

In a strong statement, the Editors Guild of India has said that Minister for Information and Broadcasting, >Manish Tewari's suggestion that journalists should be tested and 'licensed' is a 'recipe

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/editors-guild-slams-manish-tewari-for-licensing-suggestion/artic...>

almost once a month, suggested 'licensing' journalists—licences which would be issued by the government and could be taken away by the government. He needs to be reminded that licensing of journalists is

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anathema to liberal democracies and favoured by Iran, North Korea and

### licensing suggestion



**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**


NEW DELHI, AUGUST 22, 2013 09:01 IST


UPDATED: AUGUST 22, 2013 09:01 IST


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In a strong statement, the Editors Guild of India has said that Minister for Information and Broadcasting, >Manish Tewari's suggestion that journalists should be tested and 'licensed' is a 'recipe for total state control of the media'.

Licensing, it added, was an 'obviously undemocratic practice' that had been condemned by international human rights organisations. Requirements such as 'membership of a particular organisation, specific qualifications and licenses' were tools used by 'totalitarian states to control the media'.

The umbrella body of editors called Mr. Tewari's idea the 'violation of the very concept of freedom,' as 'reporting of facts and expression of ideas is the right of

113. @INCIndia Chief Minister tried to BAN the legendary cartoonist RK Laxman. (via @drmanny)

#### RK Laxman: Honoured by Indira, banned by Morarji - Times of India

India News: In his illustrious career, RK Laxman got to know the nation's and world's top personalities intimately. Here, in his own words, are the impressions he

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/RK-Laxman-Honoured-by-Indira-banned-by-Morarji/articleshow...>



#### MORARJI DESAI CALLED A CABINET MEETING TO BAN ME

I congratulated myself on having acheived a harmonious routine work, a couple of drinks in the evening at home in the company of my family and retiring early to read in bed. All this was shattered when Morarji Desai became the chief minister of Maharashtra and introduced prohibition to snuff out what he perceived as the evil habit of drinking. It was said he would not even drink plain water to quench his thirst, but would prepare his own 'recycled liquid' from within himself and consume that!

Morarji Desai also banned horse racing and crossword puzzles. A cartoon I drew on this theme annoyed him so much that he held a full cabinet meeting to muzzle me and ban making the government, politicians and ministers objects of ridicule in the name of humour. He was told there was no way of stopping the cartoons since our Constitution fully protected the freedom of expression.

114. @INCIndia DEMANDED withdrawal of a book from syllabus claiming it ridiculed Rajiv Gandhi. (via @VarunGangal)

#### Malayalam satirist V.K. Narayankutty Nair's novel Adhikaram rai

A political satire raises hackle.

<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/malayalam-satirist-v-k-narayankutty-nair-r>

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NEWS

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MA

### Stirring a controversy

A political satire raises hackle.

M.G. Radhakrishnan

October 31, 1996 | UPDATED 10:31 IST

A + A -

Take a political satire laced with black humour. Add dollops of sex to it. Stir well.

What you get is a potent cocktail for controversy - of the kind that has been raging about Malayalam satirist V.K. Narayankutty Nair's novel *Adhikaram* (Power), a prescribed text for second-year degree students of Calicut University.

The Congress is demanding the withdrawal of the book - which is about a boy king and his cronies who make a mockery of the political system - on grounds that it is obscene and ridicules leaders like Rajiv Gandhi. The party is particularly offended by VKN's footnotes, which make explicit allusions to Rajiv, Sonia, **Amitabh Bachchan**, Mani Shankar Aiyar and T.N. Seshan.

115. [@INCIndia](#) ARRESTED and JAILED historians & writers critical of Nehru post Indo-China war (via [@patriotic\\_ayush](#))

Dharampal Collected Writings in 5 Volumes : Dharampal : Free Download, Borrow, and ...

Dharampal Collected Writings in 5 Volumes was brought out in 2000 by Other India Press. This compilation consisted of the following: (Courtesy Multiversity;...

<https://archive.org/details/DharampalCollectedWritingsIn5Volumes>

scores. In Delhi, for instance, two friends of the authors, Roop Narayan and Dharampal, issued a pamphlet in which Anand Datta attacked Nehru for India's lack of military preparedness. They circulated these to parliamentarians and were jailed for one month under the Defence of India Act. Their detention would have been longer but for Jayaprakash's public meetings and statements. Jayaprakash was forced back upon the World Peace Br attempt at mediation in the border dispute with Ch

DISREGARDED pic. (via @twocoruda)

**Priest's 25-year battle gets ban on 'Jesus Christ...' nixed - Times of India**  
India News: The Supreme Court on Tuesday struck down Kerala government's 25-year-old ban on world famous rock opera 'Jesus Christ Superstar' (JCS), written by And  
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Priests-25-year-battle-gets-ban-on-Jesus-Christ-nixed/articles...>



Even after 25 years of the ban, the Kerala government's defence did not lose its vehemence. Its counsel M T George produced a letter from the Kerala government saying, "In the present day scenario, it is revealed that the staging of the drama 'Jesus Christ Superstar' may hurt the religious faith of the Christian minorities and thereby cause serious law and order issues."

"Due to peculiar and special circumstances prevailing in the district of Kottayam, the state of Kerala is still interested in continuing the ban order issued by the District Collector Kottayam on October 15, 1990 and the notification issued by the government and published in the gazette dated December 14, 1990."

TH

SC lifts 1990 ban on play Jesus Christ, Su

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Noting that it has outlived its use, the Supreme Court on Tuesday quashed a 1990 notification banning the staging of a drama Jesus Christ, Superstar in Kottayam district of **Kerala**.

The decision by a Bench led by Justice Ranjan Gogoi came after the court was informed that the drama was staged several times abroad and is available online, and the ban serves no purpose as it can be viewed from anywhere.

117. @INCIndia JAILED the great Indian actor Utpal Dutt for performing political plays. (via @morningangleton)

**Utpal Dutt: Rebel without a pause**  
Utpal Dutt is much more than an actor. As an avowed communist, his greatest contribution to the arts scene has been the revolutionary stage successes which have altered the course of Bengali drama. L...  
<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/utpal-dutt-rebel-without-a-pause/1/435963.html>

On 23 September 1965, my father and renowned playwright and actor Utpal Dutt was arrested under the Preventive Detention Act. ‘Another side of the struggle’, an article in the *Deshitaishi* was cited as a seditious piece. The issue was banned and Dutt was arrested and lodged for the next seven months at Presidency Jail, Calcutta. My memories of him being in jail resonate with his accounts of his time:



indiatoday

NEWS

LIVE TV

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Q. Did your group face any such terror?

A. But of course. But let me tell you of what happened with IPTA. The group was rehearsing a play called Kimlish and gangsters dragged the director out and poured boiling water over him which they took out of a tea-shop nearby and then they burned the rehearsal room.

Our play Barricade, which we first staged in 1971 was attacked five times and then of course our Dushapner Nagri was attacked on August 26, 1974 at the Star Theatre. The actors were beaten up. Tapas Sen (well known theatre lights-man) was also beaten on the streets. Our sets were burnt and even our audience was beaten up as they tried to enter the theatre and all the time armed police was standing by protecting the gangsters.

Q. What explanation does the government offer for this attack. Did anyone approach them with a memorandum of complaints?

A. Yes, of course. Before the attack on this play, the free Curzon Park Theatre was attacked and Probir Dutt, a member of the audience was beaten to death. A theatre delegation went to meet chief minister Siddhartha Shanker Ray. Mr Ray's answer was extremely plain. "Political plays will be politically fought". So he was asked if gangster attacks were "political fights". He had no answer to this. We said that you should also do plays and let the people judge. But no, There was hardly any group, actor or writer supporting the Congress at any time.

Dutt wrote some political plays that became controversial. In 1959, his Little Theatre Group secured the lease of Minerva Theatre in Calcutta. The group regularly showcased the play Angar (Coal) (1959), based on the exploitation of miners.

In 1965, Dutt was jailed by the Congress government of West Bengal for several months as they feared that his play Kallol would provoke anti-government protests. Kallol was based on the Royal Indian Navy mutiny of 1946.

118. @INCIndia's Jawaharlal Nehru ISSUED DIRECTIONS to ministers to NOT ATTEND Sardar Patel's funeral. (via @gopimaliwal)

(vii) Other Incidents

A major difference of opinion arose between Rajendra Prasad and Jawaharlal with regard to the Bihar Zamindari Abolition Act. Rajendra Prasad argued that such a sweeping Bill, which gave illusory compensation, was unjust and should not be approved by the Centre. His opinion was overruled. The Bill was passed, but the Act was struck down by the Supreme Court.

Rajendra Prasad had put forth a strong plea for the appointment of a Commission to investigate certain charges of corruption against Ministers. The plea fell on deaf ears.

In the appointment of Generals in the Armed Forces, Jawaharlal did not consult the President, even though by the Constitution the President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

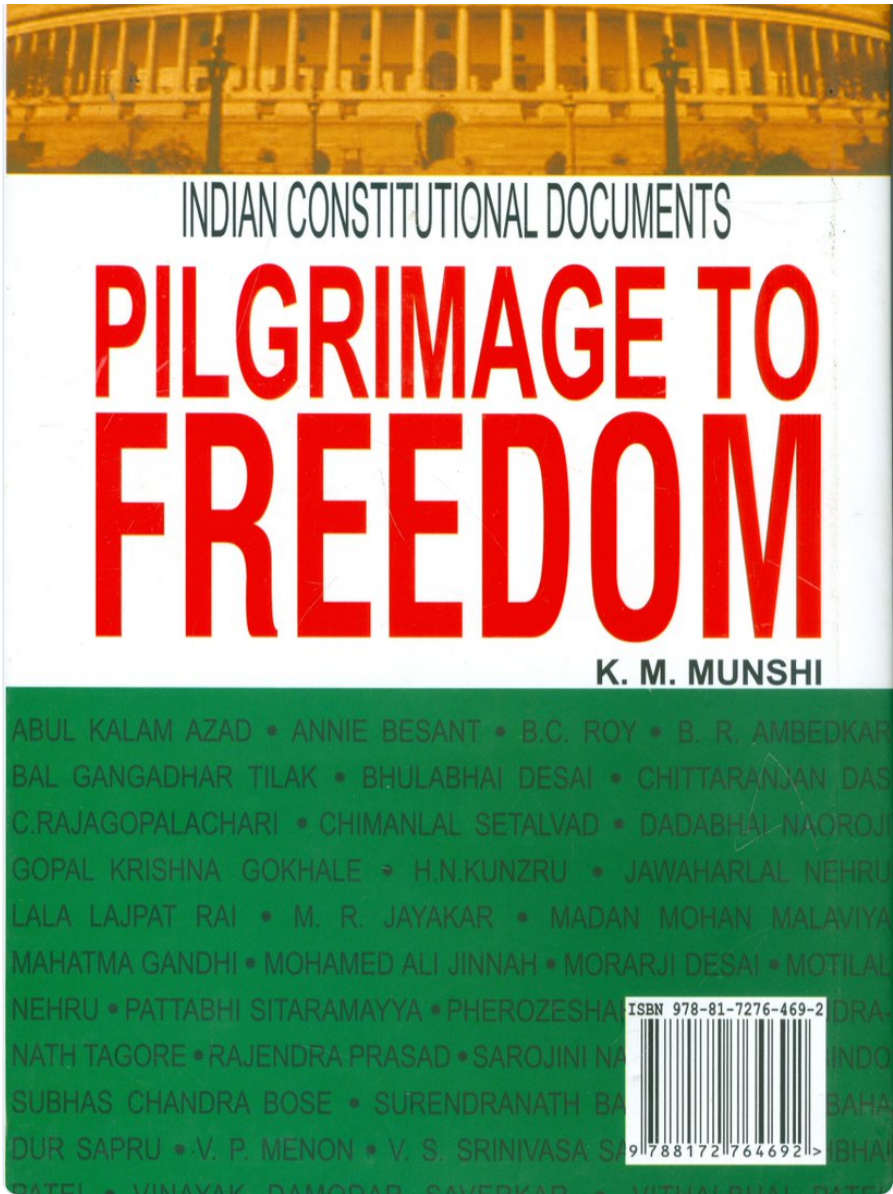
Thus, while Jawaharlal had stated that the President was not a mere figure-head, in actual practice he did his best to reduce him to less than a figure-head.

When Sardar died in Bombay, Jawaharlal issued a direction to the Ministers and the Secretaries not to go to Bombay to attend the funeral. Among the Ministers, I was in Matheran (near Bombay) at the time.

43. Appendix No. 115. See also Sardar's letter to Part VII ante.

P.P.—19, 289

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PILGRIMAGE TO FREEDOM

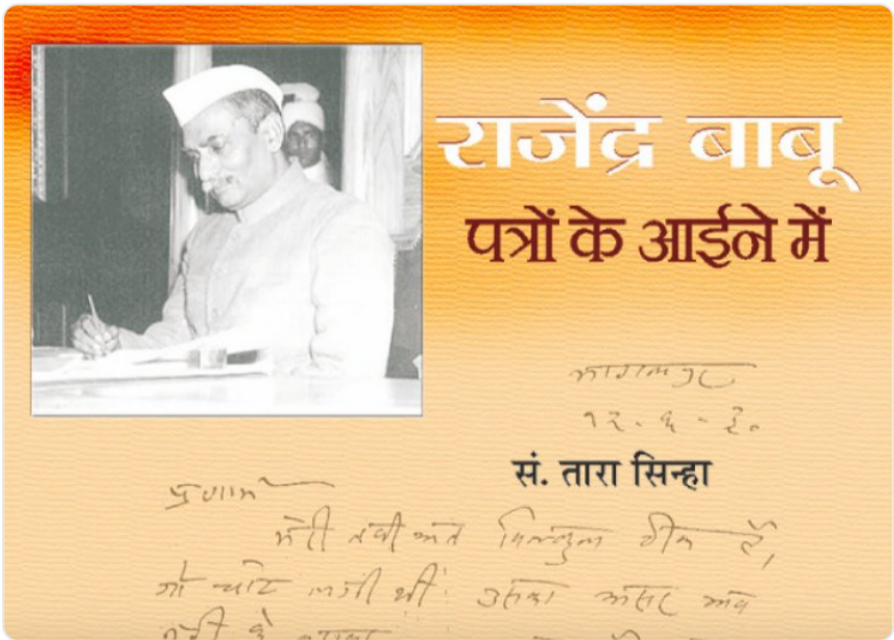
Sri N.V. Gadgil, Sri Satyanarayan Sinha and Sri V.P. Menon disregarded the direction and attended the funeral. Jawaharlal also requested Dr. Rajendra Prasad not to go to Bombay; it was a strange request, to which Rajendra Prasad did not accede. Among the important personages who attended the funeral were Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Rajaji and Pantji. I was, of course, there.

More than once Rajendra Prasad had privately expressed his ap-

119. [@INCIndia](#)'s Nehru STRONGLY ADVISED Rajendra Prasad to NOT ATTEND Sardar Patel's funeral. The President IGNORED Nehru. (via [@praashok](#))

correspondence that has appeared in a volume, Rajendra Babu — Patron ke Ainey Mein, Part I, by Tara Sinha, in which Rajendra Prasad expressed anguish and surprise over an advice he had received from the Prime Minister when he was preparing to attend Sardar Patel's funeral. Nehru had strongly advised him not to attend the funeral, an advice he chose to ignore. An oblique reference to this also appears in Dahyabhai Patel's biography of his illustrious father.

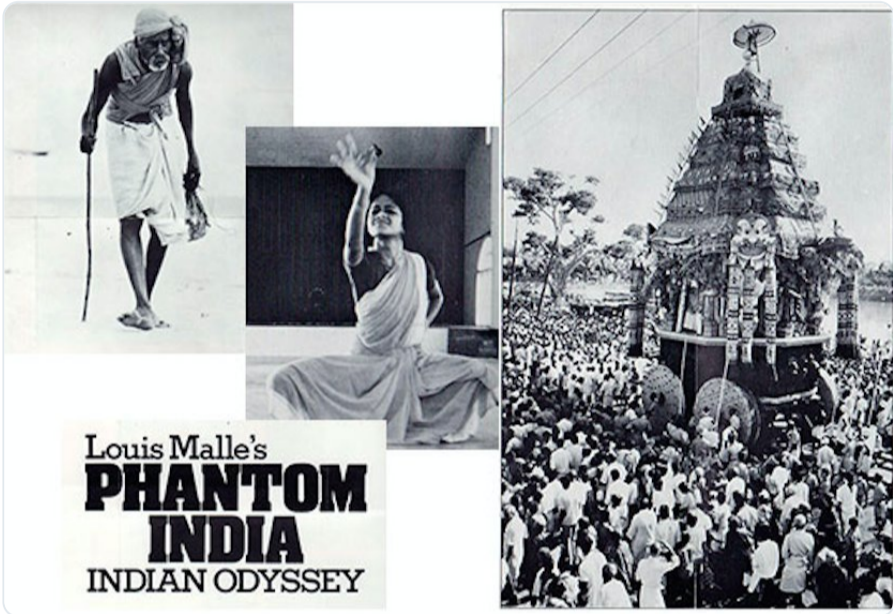
Why Nehru chose to display the petty trait, remains a mystery. But it is consistent with Nehru's conduct during Prasad's death in 1963, when he remained the only leader of note not to attend the funeral because he was scheduled to be weighed in silver in Chandigarh that day. Even more striking is the advice he offered to S Radhakrishnan on the matter. No prizes for guessing that Nehru strongly advised Radhakrishnan not to attend the funeral in Patna. The President ignored his suggestion.



120. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED iconic director Louis Malle's documentary Phantom India. (via [@surjitbhalla](#))

LOUIS MALLE: AN OUTSIDER'S ODYSSEY

<https://www.nytimes.com/1985/04/07/magazine/louis-malle-an-outsider-s-r>



Still, every seven to nine years, said Malle, "I have felt like starting over again." He arrived at the first of what he calls his "crossroads" in the 1960's - and went to live in India for six months. The results were a feature-length documentary, "Calcutta," and a seven-part television series, "Phantom India." The series, though acclaimed around the world, was banned in India, Indira Gandhi's Government protesting that it overemphasized poverty and overcrowding.

In the 60's, the well-known French film-maker Louis Malle had made a series of documentaries on India for the BBC which created a stir among NRIs in Britain, leading the government to ban the series and put in place very stringent regulations for filming documentaries in India by foreign film-makers.

121. @INCIndia BANNED the great investigative journalist Jack Anderson's documentary Rajiv's India. [tribuneindia.com/2006/20060521/...](https://tribuneindia.com/2006/20060521/...)



Spectrum

The Tribune

Sunday, May 21, 2006

How Rajiv's India was banned

A film on the spirit of new India made by Jack Anderson, known as the father of investigative journalism, ironically has never been publicly shown in India. For all intents and purposes, the government of Rajiv Gandhi had banned the film, writes **Niranjan Desai**



122. @INCIndia BANNED, THREW OUT the @BBC from India. For TWO LONG YEARS.

**When India threw out BBC in 1970 – Abhilash Gaur – Medium**

The news that journalists from BBC and The Economist were kept out of the Reserve Bank of India’s policy meeting press conference on December 7 was noted in media circles. RBI denied the exclusion...

<https://medium.com/@abhilashgaur/when-india-threw-out-bbc-in-1970-270a238505d4>

### When India threw out BBC in 1970

Being thin-skinned is an old trait of the country



moved on at all from my youth would be wrong. Back in the 1970s, Louis Malle’s films on India were banned because they were also considered as designed to ‘defame’ India, and, for good measure, the BBC was thrown out as well. The difference is then, Indians did not

**Banning the Beeb**

BBC was ousted from India amid much chest-thumping on August 29, 1970. Its offence? There was a litany of complaints about its coverage of Goa’s liberation, the 1965 war, the 1969 Ahmedabad riots, etc. It was called an imperialist voice, but the government cracked down on it over some documentary films that were never even shown in India.

Government of India’s grouse was that BBC TV had been showing films to its home audience that ‘grossly distorted India’s image.’

On June 10, 1970, it showed *Calcutta*, allegedly a “scurrilous” documentary by French director Louis Malle. Then on June 23, it showed Dom Moraes’ controversial film *The Bewildered Giant* in which Shivaji was called a ‘brigand’. Although the film was not shown in India, there was unrest in Akola, Maharashtra.

123. @INCIndia (UPA) ORDERED the BLOCKING of HUNDREDS of URLs, including twitter accounts of journalists @KanchanGupta & @ShivAroor.

wing groups

By Joji Thomas Philip, ET Bureau | Updated: Aug 24, 2012, 11:52 AM IST

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The government has issued a series of directions leading to levels of Internet censorship that have so far not been seen in India.

NEW DELHI: The government has issued a series of directions leading to levels of Internet censorship that have so far not been seen in India, in its attempt to quell hate speech it fears will incite communal incidents in various parts of the country following violence in border districts of Assam.

For four days starting August 18, the department of telecom instructed Internet service providers to block around 300 web pages, including blogposts, news articles of mainstream media outlets, You-Tube videos, Facebook pages and Twitter accounts. The four directives (1, 2, 3, 4) did not cite any sections of the IT Act or any other law that was being applied.

The Twitter accounts of two Delhi-based journalists, Shiv Aroor of the Headlines Today television channel and Kanchan Gupta, formerly of The Pioneer, also feature among those blocked.

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August 23, 2012 20:54 IST

Veteran journalist **Kanchan Gupta** woke up on Thursday morning to find that his Twitter account (@KanchanGupta) had been blocked. With about 25,319 followers "who listen to what I have to say" on the microblogging site. Gupta, who by his own admission, has been writing against the Congress party, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and the United Progressive Alliance II, was shocked to find out that his account was inaccessible. *Rediff.com's Prasanna D Zore* spoke to the noted columnist.

RESTRICTED  
IMMEDIATE

Government of India-  
Ministry of Communication & IT  
Department of Telecommunications  
Sanchar Bhawan, 20, Ashoka Road, New Delhi- 110 001  
(DS-Cell)

No.813-7/25/2011-DS

Dated : 20/08/2012

To

All Internet Service Licensees

Sub: Direction to block Internet Website.

It has been decided to immediately block the access to the following URLs:

Twitter Account

1 Dr Manmohan Singh @PM0India (here digit zero has been used instead of alphabet O)

2 Dosabandit @Dosabandit

3 Eagle Eye @Eagleeye47

4 Twitanic(Anil Kohli) @anilkohli54

5 SanghParivar.org @SanghPariwar

6 Shiv Aroor @ShivAroor

7 Amit Paranjape @aparanjape

8 Sumeet @SumeetCJ

9 Kanchan Gupta @KanchanGupta

10 Dr Pravin Togadia @DrPravinTogadia

11 Panchajanya @i\_panchajanya

12 Barbarian Indian @barbarindian

13 Barbarian Indian @barbarindian

14 scamsutra @ScamSutra

15 Ekakizunj @ekakizunj

16 redditindia @redditindia

124. @INCIndia DEMANDED a BAN on the song Bharat Mata Ki Jai from the film Shanghai. [mid-day.com/articles/mumba...](http://mid-day.com/articles/mumba...)

mid-day.com

SHEIN

Mumbai Entertainment News News Photos Videos Sports

Home / Entertainment News / Bollywood News

Mumbai Congress For Ban On 'Shanghai' Song

Jun 05, 2012, 17:42 IST | IANS

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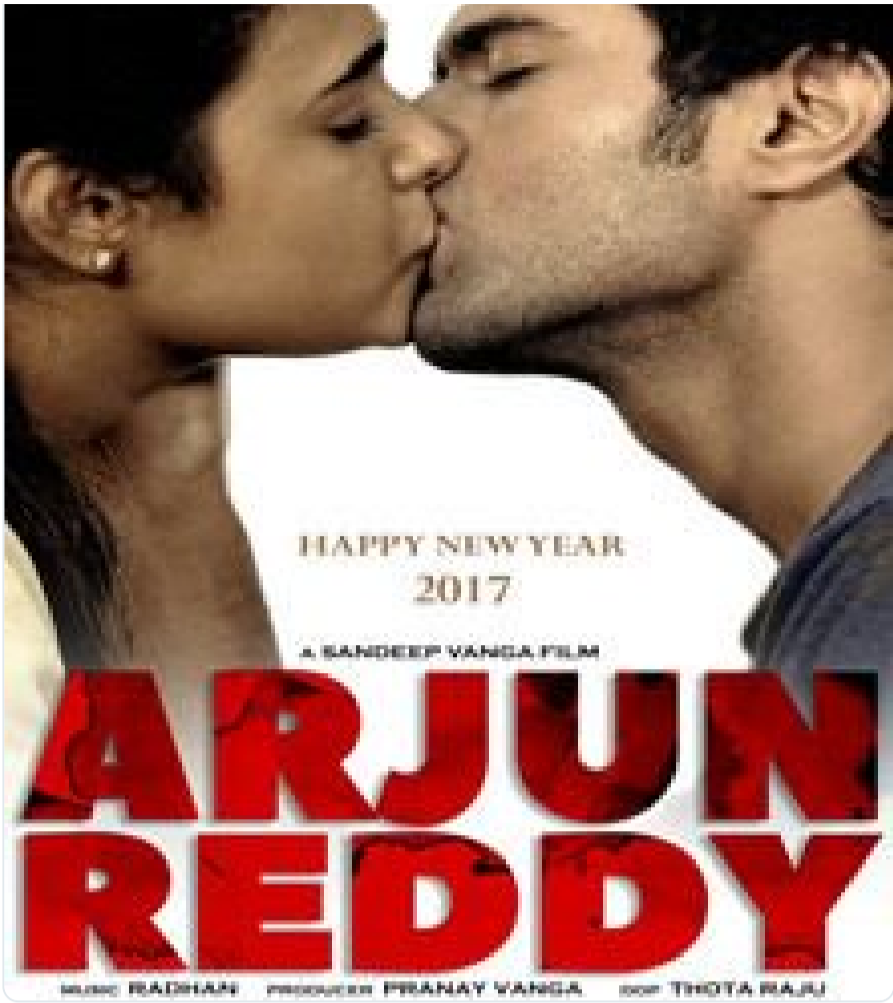
g+

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125. @INCIndia MP TORE DOWN posters of the film Arjun Reddy saying they ruined minds of youngsters, DEMANDED a ban. (via @prasanth439)

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He reportedly said that such posters are ruining the minds of youngsters and the government should not encourage such ads for money. Several such posters have been put up in and around Hyderabad. With the movie releasing on August 25, several such posters have been put up in and around the city. Responding to V Hanumanth Rao's act, Vijay Deverakonda took to Facebook and posted a photo of the MP tearing down the poster, captioning it,

## Deverakonda asks him to chill

Papri Paul TNN | Aug 21, 2017, 04:03 PM IST



After it was decided that condom ads featuring Bollywood actress Sunny Leone will be taken off display boards on state-run buses in Goa following a demand by Congress MLA Francis Silveira, it was Rajya Sabha MP, V Hanumanth Rao's turn to follow his footsteps. The senior Congress was spotted stopping by a TSRTC bus and making his guard tearing down the posters

of Vijay Deverakonda's upcoming film 'Arjun Reddy' from it.

After grabbing the attention of media and film personalities by tearing the lip-lock posters of the movie advertised on RTC buses, Rao shifted his attack at IT minister KT Rama Rao for expressing admiration for the film. A day after KTR heaped praises, by tweeting, “Raw. Intense. Honest. Original. Bold. Gutsy. Risqué #ArjunReddy Kudos to Sandeep Reddy & Pranay Vijay Devarakonda you’re a Rockstar,” Hanumantha Rao on Tuesday wanted to know what sort of message KTR was sending the youth by encouraging such movies.

The senior politico alleged that KTR had praised the film’s hero Vijay Deverakonda only because Vijay is KTR’s relative. Hanumantha Rao said that he lodged a complaint with the Film Censor Board demanding ban on the film.

126. @INCIndia DEMANDED a BAN on the film Nammo Saune Gamo.

### Congress demands ban on Gujarati flick ‘Nammo Saune Gamo’ — The Indian Panorama

India | VADODARA (TIP): The fate of Gujarati flick 'Nammo Saune Gamo' will be decided by a team of election officials in Vadodara on April 18. The election

<https://www.theindianpanorama.news/india/congress-demands-ban-on-gujarati-flick-nammo-saune-gamo/>

India - Congress demands ban on Gujarati flick 'Nammo Saune Gamo'

India

## CONGRESS DEMANDS BAN ON GUJARATI FLICK ‘NAMO SAUNE GAMO’

@theindianpanorama - Apr 19, 2014 - 10:00 am EDT 31



A Gujarati movie — Namo Saune Gamo — has been red-flagged by Congress party on Friday for allegedly portraying a biographical account of BJP Prime Ministerial candidate Narendra Modi's life.

The Vadodara-unit of the Congress raised an objection against the release of Gujarati film and approached the District Election Officer, Vinod Rao, demanding a ban on its release.

The movie, which is a biographical account of BJP prime ministerial candidate Narendra Modi's life, has released statewide .

127. CBFC under @INCIndia virtually BANNED the film, The Girl With the Dragon Tattoo.

India Bans 'Girl With the Dragon Tattoo'

Indian censors have banned ‘The Girl With The Dragon Tattoo.’

<https://www.reuters.com/article/idUS122486517520120129>



REUTERS

India Bans 'Girl With the Dragon Tattoo'

Islamists attack Soma 29, police say

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#CREDIT MARKETS

JANUARY 30, 2012 / 12:45 AM / 6 YEARS AGO

India Bans 'Girl With the Dragon Tattoo'

128. @INCIndia BANNED @republic news channel from its press conference. (via @I DIVYANSHU)



129. CBFC under @INCIndia ORDERED director to cut scenes, saying Emergency was NEVER imposed. (via @trackevangelism)

**Babumoshai Bندوقbaaz censor row: Filmmakers join hands to support makers of Na...**  
Prominent filmmakers from Bollywood came together today to protest against the Censor Board for Film Certification's decision to impose 48 cuts on Babumoshai Ba  
<https://mumbaimirror.indiatimes.com/entertainment/bollywood/babumoshai-bندوقbaaz-censor-row-fil...>



Sudhir Mishra, whose film *Hazaaron Khwaishein Aisi* had also landed in trouble with the Censor board, categorically stated that the Censor Board was wrong in imposing so many cuts on the film. "And this is not happening only now. During *Hazaaron*, when Congress was in power, I was told that Emergency was never imposed and I need to remove any mentions of it."

130. @INCIndia DEMANDED a BAN on Opinion Polls.

**Congress for ban on opinion polls, BJP rejects demand of 'losers' - Indian Express**  
The Congress on Monday pressed for a ban on voters' opinion polls, a demand that the BJP denounced as bei  
<http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/congress-for-ban-on-opinion-polls-bjp-rejects-demand-of-losers/>

The IndianEXPRESS

NATIONWORLDBUSINESSCITIESSPORTSENTERTAINMENTLIFESTYLETECH

### Congress for ban on opinion polls, BJP rejects demand of 'losers'

Express News Service , Express News Service : New Delhi, Tue Nov 05 2013, 07:45 hrs

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Party general secretary Digvijaya Singh said opinion polls were a racket. "These have become a farce... They should be banned altogether... The kind of complaints, information that I have got show that anybody can pay and get a survey as desired."

Singh demanded to know how, in a country of 1.2 billion people, "a few thousand people (participating in a sample survey could) predict a trend". Opinion polls, he said, "have become a racket... So many groups have sprung up (to conduct opinion polls)".

Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Rajeev Shukla alleged that opinion polls were at times "manipulated". He said: "Every Tom, Dick and Harry is coming out with an opinion poll... Obviously when media gives publicity, people get carried away."

131. @INCIndia BANNED Johar's film Nasbandi.



TH

Risking life and liberty

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Nasbandi was also a satire on the Emergency and its compulsory sterilisation policy, and had the song ‘Kya mil gaya, sarkar, Emergency laga ke? Nasbandi banake, hamari bansi bajake?’ (What did the government achieve by imposing Emergency and getting us sterilised?).

Besides his anthologies, Hullad wrote lyrics for Hindi film, 'Nasbandi' released only after the Emergency was lifted. He even played a comedian in two films, 'Santosh'

132. @INCIndia BANNED Marijuana, leading to increase in hard-drug use and great hassle for terminally ill patients.

**The joint campaign: Should we not legalize recreational use of Cannabis? - Times of India**  
India News: Cannabis use in moderation is far less harmful than alcohol, and until 1985, its consumption was legal in India. Ever since it was outlawed the drugs

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/The-joint-campaign-Should-we-not-legalize-recreational-use-of...>

Since 1961, the US has been campaigning for a global law against all drugs, both hard and soft. Given that ganja, charas and bhang were a way of life in India, we opposed the drastic measure. But by the early '80s, American society was grappling with some drug problems and opinion had grown against the "excesses" of the hippie generation. In 1985, the Rajiv Gandhi government buckled under the pressure and enacted a law called the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act.

It was a poor law that clubbed marijuana, hashish and bhang with hard drugs like smack, heroin, cocaine and crack, and banned them all. The minimum punishment for violation of the NDPS Act was 10 years of jail (it has since been relaxed and the crackdown on marijuana has eased somewhat). What happened as a result of this law was that almost overnight the entire trade shifted from peddling grass or charas to smack or worse. This was because while the risk was the same, profits from the hard-killer drugs were ten times higher.

Medical marijuana could replace cancer drugs, then why is India still reluctant to legalise it?

Living

Shantanu Guha Ray

Dec, 10 2016 12:20:01 IST

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Pressure is increasing on India, one of the world's top stoner destinations, to legalise marijuana for medicine, the push triggered by the product's growing acceptance worldwide as an alternative to cancer drugs.

New Delhi, on paper, has not allowed medical marijuana, even banned production and consumption of cannabis for over three decades. However, over the last few years, the health ministry has heard several petitions from both local and international organisations exhorting benefits of medicinal marijuana. The petitioners have also argued how this could be poor man's answer to expensive cancer drugs.

Health Ministry officials in Delhi say there are over 30 proposals from various organisations seeking permission to extract cannabis oil for cancer treatment.

An official spokesperson from the office of the health minister, JP Nadda said there has been no decision to lift the ban. "A study group looked into it last year but suggested no changes. Some amendments were made into the NDPS

LIVE India Vs New Zea

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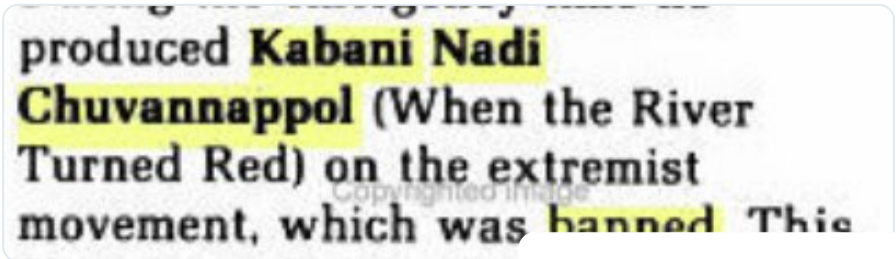
In Bhool Na Jaana, a film on Indo-China war, the shooting for which began in 1963 but could not be released following reservations from the defence ministry, Acharya had written songs and Daan Singh composed the music.

"I still remember when we sat for the songs "Bahī hai hawān khoon ki dhaara, utho hind ki sarjmeen ne pukara, he had tears in his eyes and said such songs can inspire youngsters to join the Indian Army," he added.

134. @INCIndia ARRESTED makers of Kabani Nadi Chuvannappol, CENSORED it, STORMED the theatres; film was pulled.

**The Emergency and Kabani Nadi Chuvannappol...**  
The Emergency was proclaimed! Here in Kerala that was the time when some young men with burning thoughts and concepts of progressive, new cinema reached the banks of the Kabani River to make a film. ...

<http://www.thehindu.com/features/metroplus/the-emergency-and-kabani-nadi-chuvannappol/article8483...>





This harassment did not end. Backer, Pavithran and TV. Chandran were arrested when they reached Kerala. They were imprisoned and their long hair cropped. No case was registered against them.

The Censor Board also viewed this film with pre-conceived notions. And this had an effect on how the film was censored. More than 1,500 feet of what they had shot was cut and removed. The reason they gave was Naxalism.

The woes continued even after *Kabani Nadi Chuvannappol* was released. When it was being screened in Thiruvananthapuram the police stormed the theatre. The reason they gave was that they received complaints against the film. They found a group dance sequence in the film where the dancers wore masks 'objectionable' and saw that it was removed. Then, two officials from the

135. @INCIndia's Nehru LIED about Sardar Patel to FORCE R Prasad's hand and PREVENT him from becoming President. 1/n [ia801605.us.archive.org/21/items/in.er...](https://ia801605.us.archive.org/21/items/in.er...)



175. From Jawaharlal Nehru

New Delhi  
10 September 1949

My dear Rajendra Babu,

As the session of the C.A. is drawing to a close, we shall soon have to decide about the manner of election of the President of the Republic for the interim period till general elections are held. Apart from the manner of election it is desirable to be clear in our minds about the person to be put forward. In such a case a contested election for this brief period between our top-ranking colleagues would be most unfortunate. Some time back there was some rumour in the Press and you were good enough to issue a contradiction. I am told that rumours are again afloat and some members of the C.A. are more or less canvassing. I feel this must be ended.

I have discussed this matter with Vallabhbhai and we felt that the safest and best course from a number of points of view was to allow present arrangements to continue, mutatis mutandis. That is that Rajaji might continue as President. That would involve the least change and the state machine would continue functioning as before. Of course you would be a very welcome choice as President but that would involve a change and consequent rearrangements. Also in a way to push out Rajaji at this stage would be almost a condemnation of his work. That would be most unfortunate. It was for these reasons that Vallabhbhai and I felt that Rajaji's name should be put forward for unanimous election. I hope you agree. In this matter it would of course be fitting for you to suggest this, rather than for any other person.

Yours sincerely,  
Jawaharlal Nehru

135. Nehru writes to Rajendra Prasad, CLEARLY mentioning that he & Sardar Patel have JOINTLY reached a decision for the President's post 2/n

New Delhi  
10 September 1949

My dear Rajendra Babu,

As the session of the C.A. is drawing to a close, we shall soon have to decide about the manner of election of the President of the Republic for the interim period till general elections are held. Apart from the manner of election it is desirable to be clear in our minds about the person to be put forward. In such a case a contested election for this brief period between our top-ranking colleagues would be most unfortunate. Some time back there was some rumour in the Press and you were good enough to issue a contradiction. I am told that rumours are again afloat and some members of the C.A. are more or less canvassing. I feel this must be ended.

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Yours sincerely,  
Jawaharlal Nehru

135. Rajendra Prasad calls Nehru's bluff, sends Nehru's letter to Patel. It becomes clear Nehru is LYING; he NEVER consulted Patel. 3/n

Correspondence and Select Documents

153

176. To Vallabhbhai Patel

1 Queen Victoria Road  
New Delhi  
11 September 1949

My dear Vallabhbhai,

I received a letter from Jawaharlalji yesterday regarding the election of the interim President of the Republic.\* I am enclosing a copy of my reply to him which expresses my feeling.

I hope you are doing well and the improvement in your health is maintained.

Yours sincerely,  
Rajendra Prasad

The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

\*See Jawaharlal Nehru's letter to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, dated 10 September 1949.

Enclosure:

1 Queen Victoria Road  
New Delhi  
11 September 1949

My dear Jawaharlalji,

I received your letter regarding the election of the interim President of the Republic yesterday. I have never been a candidate for any post or honour and when I issued the statement that there could be no question of any contest between Rajaji and myself, I did so without any mental reservation. I should have thought that at least you and Vallabhbhai would accept that statement as genuine and would not create a contest between Rajaji and myself and consider it necessary to reject me. If I had come to know even in an indirect way that the matter was engaging your attention I would have gladly told you that there was no occasion for you to choose between us and that I would ask all who were interesting themselves in this election to whole-heartedly support Rajaji. It would not then have been necessary for you to give me reasons for your decision and it would have been my business to convince those who thought otherwise that the right course was to elect Rajaji unanimously. It would have given me real joy and satisfaction to do so. But this meant that I enjoyed your confidence, which I feel I had no right or business to expect. It would have required at least in this matter your sharing your views with me. As it is, I am required to accept and act

upon a decision which has been taken without even the courtesy of consultation although it concerned me intimately as my name had been dragged into it by you without my knowledge or authority. I am deprived of the chance of flattering myself with the thought that I have not been judged by you and rejected—and rejected too on your reasoning after condemnation and for reasons which cannot bear scrutiny.

You say that my election would involve change and rearrangement and that it would be almost a condemnation of Rajaji's work. It is not clear why change and rearrangement in this respect should be avoided, when the whole Constitution under which we have so long worked is going to change, when the Assembly which has prepared the Constitution is under your advice going to be dissolved and re-elected and that when in a great part of the country there is no suitable electorate or even an ad hoc electorate of the kind that once elected the present Assembly. One would have thought that all this meant a much greater change and rearrangement than any involved in the election of a person to the post of the President of the Republic created under the new Constitution in the place of the Governor-General appointed by the King of England. There is no condemnation involved or implied if a man is not reappointed to a post or to one similar to that which he has held on the expiry of the term of his office in due course, unless he is keen on being reappointed and is rejected. I have no reason to think that Rajaji has been keen on being reappointed, but you know better. I wonder if it has struck you that on that basis it will be a greater condemnation of his work, if somebody else is set up for the Presidentship at the end of the interim period. It should not surprise you if I feel that on the same reasoning by making me a candidate and then rejecting me you and Vallabhbhai have condemned me and all that I have stood for and done during all these years in association with you. Perhaps it has been stupid of me to think that I have been one of your colleagues deserving your confidence.

Perhaps it will not be proper for me while I continue to be the President of the Constituent Assembly to nominate a candidate for election. But that does not present any insurmountable difficulty. I will resign the Presidentship as soon as the work of constitution-making which the Assembly has in hand at present is completed and before the time for nomination comes and make myself free to carry out the decision which you have taken.

Please excuse the length of this letter and the feeling that I cannot help entertaining that I deserved a more decent exit, particularly when I did not want an entry. I shall try to retain the same feeling towards you both, although now from a distance, and hope I will give you no cause to think that such kindly

feeling as you ever bestowed on me was misplaced.

Yours sincerely,  
Rajendra Prasad

The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

135. Caught, Nehru plays the victim card, mollifies Sardar Patel, then writes apologetically to Rajendra Prasad admitting to his lie. 4/n

177. From Jawaharlal Nehru

New Delhi  
11 September 1949

My dear Rajendra Babu,

I have just received your letter of today's date. It is nearly midnight now, but I hasten to reply.

I have been distressed to read your letter and to realise that anything that I have written or done should have made you to come to the conclusions that you indicate. May I, on my part, suggest that you have rather misjudged me and perhaps indirectly Vallabhbhai? Vallabhbhai, in any event, has nothing to do with what I wrote to you. I wrote entirely at my instance without any reference to Vallabhbhai or consultation with him.

Perhaps I might state the facts as I know them. There was no question at any time, and in the slightest degree in my mind, and so far as I know, in Vallabhbhai's mind, about any contest for the Presidentship. Long ago, that is, about a year ago, I gave some casual thought to this matter. I might have mentioned it to Vallabhbhai, but I do not remember doing so. Rajaji had been functioning as Governor-General for some months. At that time we hoped that the Constitution may be passed much sooner and in fact that it might be promulgated some time in 1949. It struck me that it would be the easiest course for us to adopt to ask Rajaji to continue or rather to function as President for the relatively brief period between the promulgation and the new general elections. I thought all this in terms of continuation. There was absolutely no difficulty in electing any other person. But it seemed to me a simpler affair, unless there is some special reason against it, to continue this arrangement, which was working well. I had not then the faintest notion that perhaps you might care to agree to be the President. I was thinking to some extent in terms of the large diplomatic personnel here and the numerous formalities and functions that the Governor-General has to observe. It had taken some time for Rajaji gradually to adapt

Three or four days ago, one or two members of the Constituent Assembly rather casually mentioned to me that there had been some further mention in the Press and that some members were talking about it. All I said was that I could not conceive of a contest for the Presidentship between two persons like you and Rajaji. Suddenly I discovered yesterday that this question was no longer a distant one and that it might have to be decided, if not formally then informally, fairly soon. It was this information that led me to write to you yesterday. As you will have noticed, I wrote in my own hand, because I did not wish anyone to see what I have written to you. Vallabhbhai knows nothing about my writing to you and I have not discussed this subject at all with Rajaji.

You will notice that nothing of the kind that I have unfortunately led you to believe from my letter actually took place. There is no question of Vallabhbhai or me trying to place before you some kind of an accomplished fact. I am sure Vallabhbhai had and has no such intention and certainly I did not have it. I started with the presumption that there should be and could be no contest for the Presidentship between you and Rajaji. Rather suddenly when I found that matters might develop very soon, I decided to write you on my own behalf. I mentioned Vallabhbhai's name in my letter because about the time you issued the statement to the Press, there had been some talk between us. Indeed it was because you had issued that statement that I ventured to write to you, otherwise I might have hesitated.

I am deeply sorry that I should have hurt you in any way or made you feel that I have been lacking in respect or consideration for you. Please believe me when I say that this impression of yours is completely wide of the mark.

As you know, I shall be going away from India in about three weeks' time and I shall be away for five weeks or so. Probably the Constituent Assembly will decide this as well as other issues in my absence.

Yours sincerely,  
Jawaharlal Nehru

135. Patel's heart melts, he writes to Rajendra Prasad emphasising how burdened Nehru is, doesn't realise the import of his writings. 5/n

16 September 1949

My dear Rajenbabu,  
Thank you for your letter of 11 September 1949.

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Dr. Rajendra Prasad:

2. Since then, I have also had a talk with you on the telephone. You told me on the telephone that you would be sending a copy of your final letter to Jawaharlal. I waited for it until yesterday, but I have not received a copy so far. I am, however, hastening to write to you, undoubtedly because of the distress and depth of feeling with which you have written your letter. Moreover, as a lifelong colleague of yours, I owe it to you to do my best to relieve your mind of any burden that might be weighing on it.

3. Jawaharlal has indicated to me in brief from memory what he wrote to you. He did not keep a copy because he wrote to you in his handwriting. Therefore, he could not send me a copy of the original letter. He has also sent me a copy of your letter to him and his further letter to you. I am sure it must have been farthest from Jawaharlal's mind to cause you any pain. You know how overworked he is and how busy his time is. In fact, my heart goes out to him in sympathy in the great and almost intolerable burden that he is carrying. One cannot, in these circumstances, expect him to weigh every word that he writes or, even at times, to realise the full import of what he is writing. In these circumstances, the

explains to you fully how his mind was working and what led him to write to you. I am sure, you will accept that letter as finally disposing of the matter. Indeed, I am very glad to receive just now the further correspondence that has passed between him and you and to know that you have accepted that letter in the right spirit.

4. As Jawaharlal has explained to you, there was no recent talk between him and me about this matter at all. The only time we had a talk was in June when the article in the *Blitz* was brought to my notice, which purported to say that there was a contest going on between you and Rajaji about the Presidentship of the Union. I felt that it was not desirable that there should be an impression created in the public mind that two topmost Congressmen, who had been lifelong colleagues, are contestants for a position of power and prestige. None of us has ever looked at such places as prizes worthy of contest. Due to the love and affection and mutual trust and confidence between us, we have always succeeded in resolving such matters amicably and without any public controversy. I, therefore, felt that it would be undesirable for such a situation to be canvassed in the public for long involving, as it did, two devoted and loyal colleagues of Bapu. I, therefore, sent word to you through Satyanarayan Babu to issue a statement and I was genuinely happy when you did so; not that I had any misgivings about your attitude in the matter, but because I felt that that would effectively allay the apprehensions in the public mind.

5. After that, the other day, Satyanarayan Babu telephoned to me saying that the clause regarding interim arrangements for the Presidentship of the Union would be coming before the Drafting Committee the next day and that this might again revive that controversy. I, therefore, sent word to him that the matter might, if possible, be kept pending until I return, so that we could settle the matter in the best manner possible with the least amount of controversy and with

the maximum of goodwill and amity. In fact, I had no doubt in my mind that the solution of this problem would not present any difficulty at all. But this talk on the telephone with Satyanarayan Babu took place only two days previous to the day you phoned to me.

6. I am sure you will agree that between us, who have spent a lifetime with each other mutually accommodating our views and solving even more serious controversies patiently and without any bitterness and as members of one family there is no room nor occasion for any misunderstanding or distance. We have been frank and candid with each other without hurting the feelings of anyone. There is no reason why we should be different today and there should be any hesitation or aloofness between us. Unfortunately, each one of us is so heavily involved in our respective engagements that the occasions for meeting each other and sharing each other's confidence are becoming less and less frequent. If we could meet oftener, I am sure, we could not only share each other's difficulties, but we could also give a more effective lead to the organisation, which unfortunately is showing signs of deterioration. I feel so unhappy about it. If things had been different, I am sure, a matter like this would not have been left to be disposed of by correspondence, but would have been dealt with on a personal level which, in any case, is much more effective and satisfactory. Unfortunately, our physical infirmities have increased our difficulties of having frequent personal contact.

7. In the light of all that I have said above, I am sure you will review the matter again and not yield to some of the sentiments and feelings which you have expressed in your letter to Jawaharlal. Let the matter blow over completely and you should dismiss from your mind that any distance can come between us. We shall be near each other as we have been all these years. Our mutual regard and affection have stood the test of a great struggle. All other tests through which these may have to pass are bound to be comparatively insignificant.

8. We can talk about it further when I return to Delhi. For the time being, it would give me some relief if I got your assurance that you have dismissed this from your mind altogether.

9. I hope you are feeling better now. I myself am feeling better now and hope to return to Delhi, if all goes well, on the 25th or 26th of this month.

With affectionate regards,

135. Rajendra Prasad's heart melts, too. He forgives Nehru, agreeing that Nehru is too overburdened; is apologetic himself. Matter ends. n/n

19 September 1949

My dear Vallabhbhai,

Please accept my thanks for your letter of the 16th. I hope you have by now

*Correspondence and Select Documents*

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received a full copy of all letters that have passed between Jawaharlalji and me which I sent to you two or three days ago.

I entirely agree with you that Jawaharlalji has been carrying an almost unbearable burden and it is the duty of all of us not to add to it if we cannot lighten it. I am, therefore, sorry that anything that I wrote caused him distress and pain and you will notice that I have apologised to him without any reservation in my letter of 14th instant. I have to apologise to you for having written to him about you and you, I hope, will accept it. You will notice that in his letter of the 10th which was the first letter, your name was mentioned twice by Jawaharlalji and I naturally thought that his letter represented the decision of you both. I now know that it was not and as soon as I got Jawaharlalji's letter of the 11th giving me this information I hastened to telephone to you, so that you might not be taken aback.

As I have said to Jawaharlalji, the impression which expressed itself in my letter of the 11th was the result of his letter read in the context of a sequence of events and I would like you to read the letter of the 10th placing yourself in my position. I felt that I deserved to be consulted before a decision was taken particularly when I had made a public statement that I was not a contestant, and there was no occasion to sit in judgment between Rajaji and me. I do not wish to repeat all that I have written in my letters to Jawaharlalji and only hope that you

136. [@INCIndia](#)'s Nehru, angry, asked for Rajendra Prasad's speech to be BARRED from distribution. (via [@praashok](#))

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the then healthy Congress party opted for Prasad—and Nehru again fell in line. But he continued his cold war on the President. He would announce senior appointments—and Prasad would learn about them from the Press. Rajen Babu could be very meek, but he was nobody's fool. He once told Nehru: "You are setting bad precedents. A President who did not like you, could give you a lot of trouble."

Meanwhile, it was only the Prime Minister giving trouble to the President. And so on November 28, 1960, Dr. Rajendra Prasad made a historic statement. In his address to the Indian Law Institute, he suggested that the Supreme Court define the respective functions of the President and the Prime Minister. When Nehru learnt in advance of the contents of this speech, he arrived for the function unannounced. Though the President addressed the Institute, printed copies of his speech were not distributed; they were returned to Rashtrapati Bhavan!

It is sad to say that Nehru carried his animus against Prasad—as also against Patel—even after death. He not only failed to attend Rajen Babu's cremation in Patna in 1963, he asked the new President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, also not to attend it! Once again it was the President who showed good taste and told him: "No, I think I must go and attend the funeral. The respect is due to him and must be paid."

The working of the Presidency since 1950 shows that generally the president acts on the advice of his council of ministers but there are occasions when he has raised his voice. Our first president, Dr Rajendra Prasad in 1951 asserted his opposition to the proposed Hindu Code Bill. He ignored Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's advice on his visit to the Somnath Temple and to the funeral of Sardar Patel. Further, in November 1960 in a speech at the law institute in the presence of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, he called for a detailed study of president–prime minister relationship saying that our president is elected by an electoral college while the British Crown is hereditary. Nehru was so annoyed with this speech that he advised the chairman of the law institute chief justice B. P. Sinha not to circulate the speech. Dr Rajendra

the Indian Law Institute at New Delhi on November 28, 1960, Rajendra Prasad again raised the question of studying in a scientific manner the scope of the powers and functions of the President: "In this connection it may be pointed out that there is no provision in the Constitution which in so many words lays down that the President shall be bound to act in accordance with the advice of his Council of Ministers.

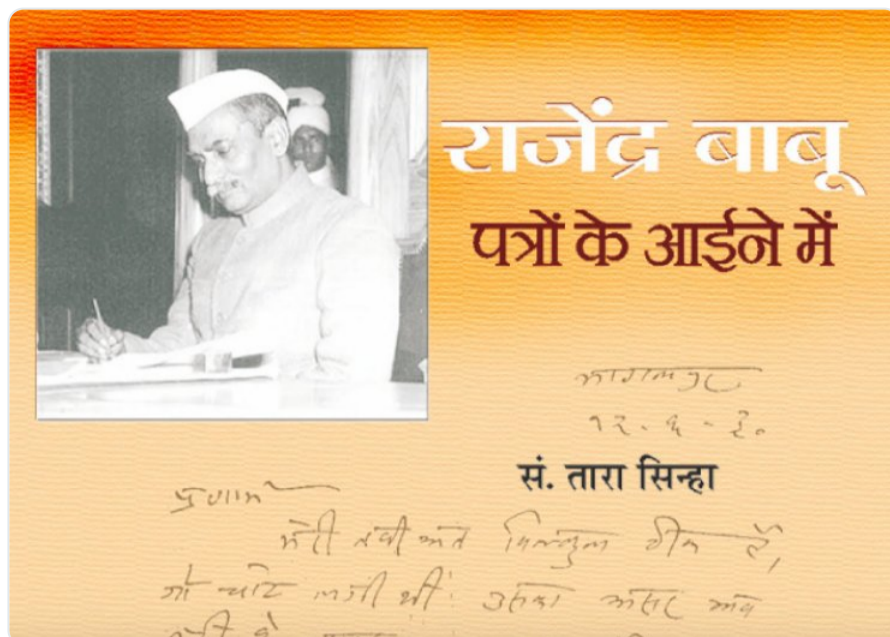
Jawaharlal Nehru requested the then Principal of the Institute (B.K. Sinha who was also Chief Justice of India) not to circulate the speech and his wish was fulfilled. The liberty of speech was denied to the President of India—the fundamental right of freedom of speech guaranteed in the Constitution was grossly violated by the Prime Minister of India himself.

137. [@INCIndia](#)'s Nehru STRONGLY ADVISED President Radhakrishnan to NOT ATTEND Rajendra Prasad's funeral. The President IGNORED Nehru.

President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, also not to attend it! Once again it was the President who showed good taste and told him: "No, I think I must go and attend the funeral. The respect is due to him and must be paid."

Radhakrishnan's biography on his illustrious father.

Why Nehru chose to display the petty trait, remains a mystery. But it is consistent with Nehru's conduct during Prasad's death in 1963, when he remained the only leader of note not to attend the funeral because he was scheduled to be weighed in silver in Chandigarh that day. Even more striking is the advice he offered to S Radhakrishnan on the matter. No prizes for guessing that Nehru strongly advised Radhakrishnan not to attend the funeral in Patna. The President ignored his suggestion.



On hearing the news of death, Nehru wrote to President Radhakrishnan that he would not be able to attend Rajendra Prasad's funeral adding by way of advice to the President with whom his relations were yet cordial, "I do not see any reason for you to go." Radhakrishnan replied, "No, I think I must go and attend the funeral. That respect is due to him and must be paid....I think you should give up your programme and come with

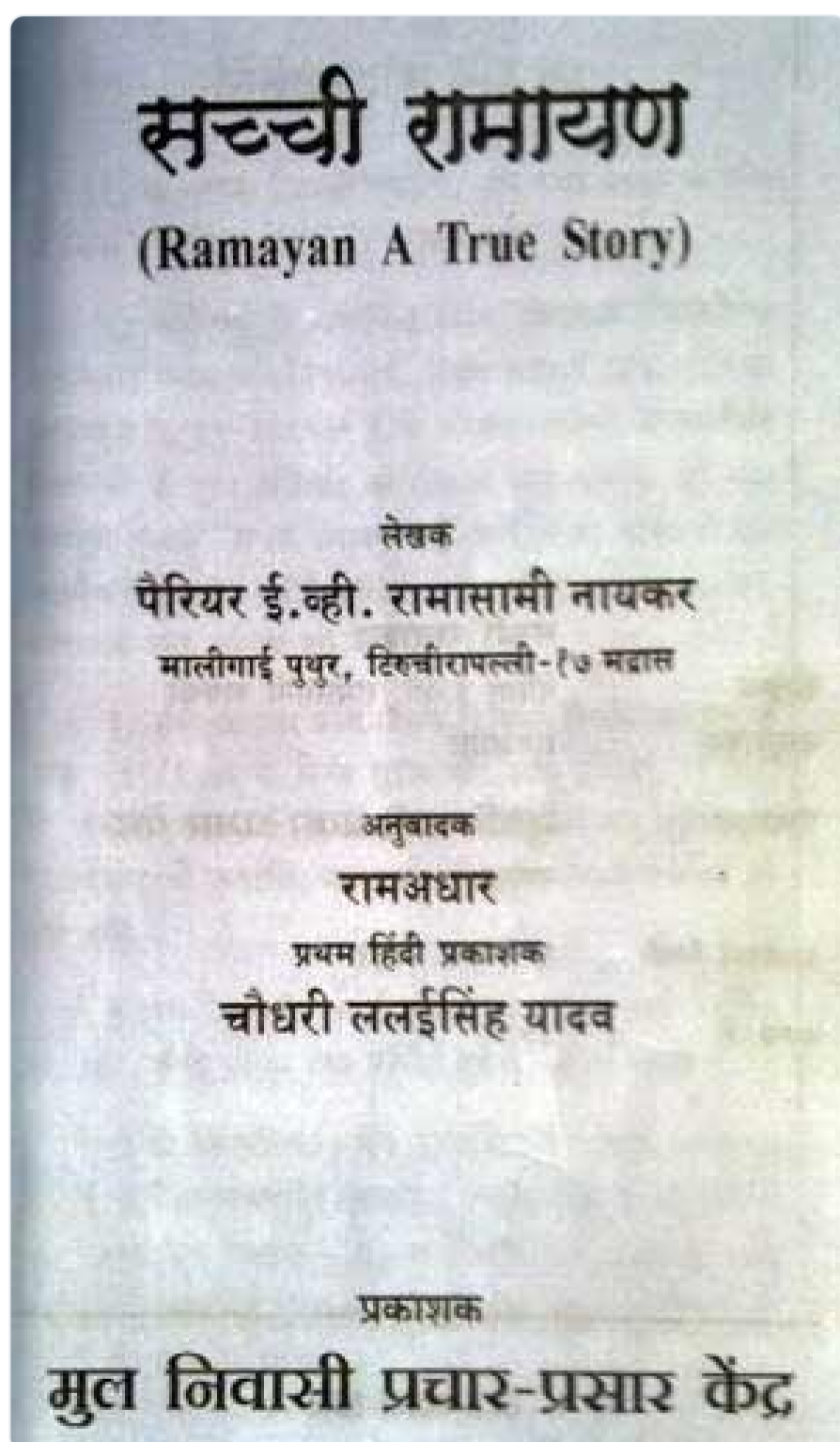
138. @INCIndia's Nehru BANNED import of cosmetics. His daughter protested. Nehru asked JRD Tata to make cosmetics. [india-seminar.com/2015/675/675\\_v...](http://india-seminar.com/2015/675/675_v...)



And did we need to make everything in India? The story goes that when Pandit Nehru banned the import of cosmetics, Indira Gandhi remonstrated with him. Finally, he sent for J.R.D. Tata and asked if the Tatas could set up a company that made cosmetics. (J.R.D. Tata said yes; which is how Lakme was born! Ironically enough, Lakme is now owned by Unilever.)

India's post-independence five-year plans. J. R. D. Tata was also a pilot, and founded India's first airline, which became Air India. At Nehru's request in 1952, he even created India's first cosmetics company, Lakme, so that women wouldn't complain when Nehru banned foreign cosmetics from India.

139. @INCIndia BANNED Periyar's Sachchi Ramayan, SEIZED all copies. The High Court SET ASIDE the ban.



The *Ramayana* pamphlet created a fresh furore when in July 1968, Periyar gave permission to Lallayee Singh Yadav, a publisher from Jhinhak town in Kanpur Dehat District of Uttar Pradesh, to publish the Hindi version entitled *Sachchi Ramayana* (Ashok Pustakalaya, Jhinhak). A public agitation followed in the Hindu heartland resulting in the seizure of all copies of the book and ban over its sale through government orders of December 8, 1969 and December 20, 1969. The copies were ostensibly seized, "because the book contained objectionable references which hurt the religious sentiments of a particular community."<sup>9</sup>

Lallayee Singh Yadav remained undeterred by all this furore and decided to challenge the Government decision in the Allahabad High Court. The matter was considered by the full bench of Allahabad High Court. The court nullified the Government's seizure and ban orders, and further directed it to return the seized copies of the appellant.

140. @INCIndia KEPT the BAN on harmonium imposed by British head of AIR for years. Nehru hated harmonium (MO Mathai) [livemint.com/Opinion/Y12e6G...](https://www.livemint.com/Opinion/Y12e6G...)

(2) **Banning of Harmonium.** Some time of his public speeches, had said that in **ir nium** should be banned. Thousands of k

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Indian Broadcasting Company), to ban the harmonium on AIR broadcasts in March 1940. This indictment by the British has continued to shadow the journey of the harmonium in India long after the nation became independent. If this isn't a classic case of a colonial hangover, what is?

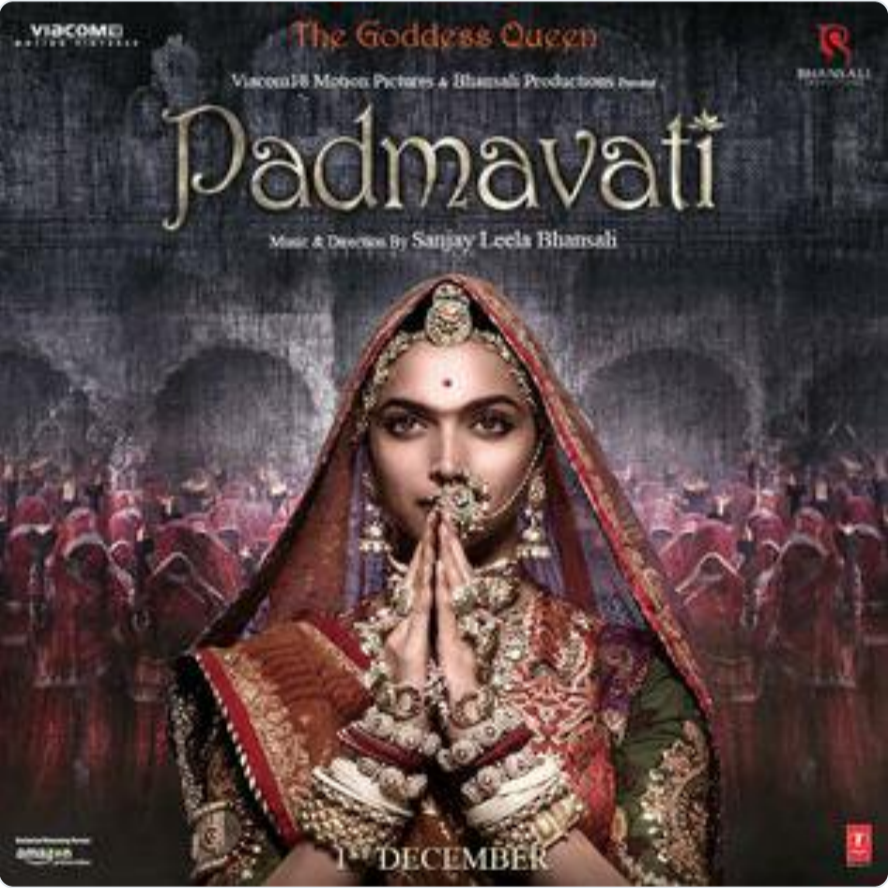
The British declared that the harmonium is unsuitable for Indian music without bothering to consult an expert in Hindustani music. We, like humble and obedient servants of Her Majesty, accepted the ban and continued to declare it unsuitable long after it became a part of mainstream concert performances and music-making.

While the ban on the harmonium was lifted and most broadcasts on AIR feature harmonium accompaniment, harmonium players could never enjoy the same status as other musicians. Till recently, AIR followed an audition system whereby every musician had to submit a recording to an audition committee, which then selected candidates after considering their broadcast worthiness and also assigned a grade to each selected candidate.

141. @INCIndia wants to STALL, BAN release of the film Padmavati. (via @Tejas Bhatt)

**Padmavati: BJP seeks stay on Deepika Padukone's film, Congress demands ban if hist...**  
Padmavati is currently slated to release on December 1.

<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/padmavati-bjp-sanjay-leela-bhansali-distorting-history/1/1080712.html>



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The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) wants a temporary stay on the release of Padmavati, The Indian Express reports. The party will soon write to the Election Commission, Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) and the Central government requesting the same.

The BJP's concern is that the film might contain a **romantic sequence** between **Rani Padmini** (played by **Deepika Padukone**) and **Alauddin Khilji** (played by **Ranveer Singh**), which would hurt the sentiments of the Kshatriya community.

"We are writing to the ECI, CBFC and the Centre, seeking to stop the film's release for a temporary period till the issue is resolved," BJP spokesperson IK Jadeja told the publication on Wednesday.

While he told The Indian Express that the move was completely unrelated to the upcoming election, he told IANS that they were seeking a stay till the Gujarat Assembly election.

"The state is set to witness elections and in such an environment it is imperative that there is no controversy related to any community," Jadeja said.

Meanwhile, senior Congress leader and national spokesperson Shaktisinh Gohil said, "With elections round the corner, a Minister from BJP has written to the Election Commission seeking a ban on 'Padmavati' till the elections are over. It is your government, write to the PM."

He demanded a special screening for community leaders and said that if they express any objections, cuts should be made to Padmavati accordingly. "Also just postponing the release will not assuage the feelings of a community. We demand that if there has been distortion of history as claimed, the movie should not be released at all," Gohil added.

The Statesman

Friday, 3 November, 2017

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Home / India / BJP, Congress demand 'ban' on 'Padmavati' ahead of Gujarat elections

**BJP, Congress demand 'ban' on 'Padmavati' ahead of Gujarat elections**

SNS Web | New Delhi | November 2, 2017 3:34 pm

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Senior Congress leader and national spokesperson Shaktisinh Gohil said, "With elections round the corner, a minister from BJP has written to the Election Commission seeking a ban on *Padmavati* till the elections are over. It is your government, write to the PM."

"Also just postponing the release will not assuage the feelings of a community. We demand that if there has been distortion of history as claimed, the movie should not be released at all," Gohil told reporters.

He said before arriving at any decision, there should be a special screening of the movie for select community leaders and cuts be made to keep their feelings in mind.

142. @INCIndia's Nehru JUSTIFIED curbing Press Freedom through his DRACONIAN Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951 [ia902307.us.archive.org/33/items/newst...](http://ia902307.us.archive.org/33/items/newst...)

I don't know if you have seen the worst part of the press, in Hindi and Urdu and these languages. . . . Terrible, something terrible, and we found it did little good. We put an end to it.

**BRECHER.** That gave rise to the Press Objectionable Matter Act?

**NEHRU.** Yes. That we are suppressing the press, it is absurd.

previous chapter. For instance, shortly after the First Amendment was passed, Parliament enacted the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951. This law re-introduced the bonds system of prior restraints on the press—a system which, we have seen, was first put in place in colonial India under Lord Lytton's dreaded Vernacular Press Act in 1878. Under the new law, a competent authority could complain to a sessions judge that a book or newspaper was carrying 'objectionable matter'. 'Objectionable matter' was broadly defined<sup>132</sup> as incitement of some kind,<sup>133</sup> hate speech, or words which were 'grossly indecent', 'scurrilous or obscene' or intended for blackmail. If, on the complaint, the sessions judge was satisfied that the book or newspaper was, in fact, carrying objectionable matter, then he could demand a security from the keeper of the printing press,<sup>134</sup> a security which could be forfeited if the press continued publishing similar material.<sup>135</sup> Unlike the Vernacular Press Act, however, the amount of the security had to be 'fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case' and could not be 'excessive'.<sup>136</sup> There was also an appeal to the high court.<sup>137</sup> The law was finally repealed in the year 1957.<sup>138</sup>

Thereafter, during the Emergency in the 1970s, India's Parliament enacted the draconian Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matter Act, 1976.<sup>139</sup> The government's aim was to stifle all dissent and create a

143. @INCIndia's Nehru allegedly got a TOI column DISCONTINUED as it was too critical of him. (via @rahulroushan) [thehoot.org/story\\_popup/nehru...](https://thehoot.org/story_popup/nehru-column-discontinued)

There was also this story about how civil servant A. D. Gorwala's column in The Times of India written under the pseudonym "Vivek" was discontinued at Nehru's insistence for it was too critical of him. The dismissal of the democratically elected Namboodiripad government and defence of measures like preventive detentions do raise uncomfortable questions about Jawaharlal Nehru's

In Bombay and Madras, as well as Delhi, upon my return, I benefited from discussions with many journalists who had observed Nehru for some years, including:

*A.D. Gorwala* ('Vivek'), a prominent publicist;  
*Frank Moraes*, editor, *Times of India*;  
*Prem Bhatia*, *The Statesman*;  
*Shridharani*, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*;  
*Srinivasan*, *The Hindu*; and  
*Eric da Costa*, editor, *Eastern Economist*.

**A. D. Gorwala**, one of Mr. Nehru's most vocal Indian critics ('Vivek' of the press) believes that the uneasy peace continues not because of India and non-violence but 'because the aggressor is not satisfied that it is to his advantage to have war.'<sup>10</sup> Armaments and the atom bomb give him pause. An attitude popular in the USA.

the cowardice that banished A. D. Gorwala's weekly "Vivek" feature from the *Times of India* and subsequently from other leading newspapers because they annoyed Jawaharlal Nehru.

Paradoxically, democracy is sometimes threatened by those people and those agencies

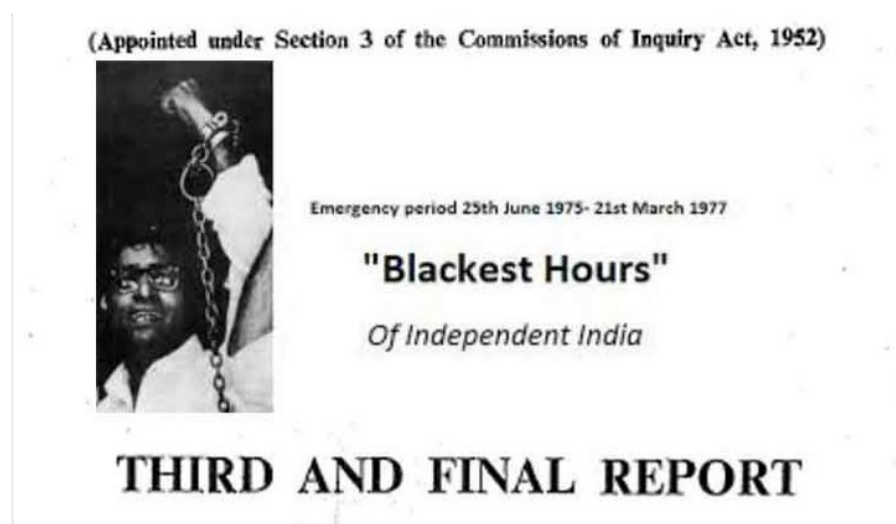
144. @INCIndia buried, seized, and burnt copies of the Shah Commission Report. Only 3 survive. (via @sureshnakhua)

#### 30 years on, 'burnt' report of Emergency resurfaces - Times of India

India News: Three decades after the proclamation of Emergency and the dark days that followed, the report of the Shah Commission, constituted to probe the atrocit

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/30-years-on-burnt-report-of-Emergency-resurfaces/articleshow...>

visible in anxieties and concerns expressed by the legal profession and the collapse of several court cases still pending with reference to the Emergency, many of which, in effect, dissolved by themselves in order to avoid offending the new government. Those who had, during the Janata Party interregnum, been particularly outspoken against her and Sanjay were anxious to avoid Mrs Gandhi's vengeance. Mrs Gandhi herself undertook the recalling of the Shah Commission reports wherever this proved possible.



## 30 years on, 'burnt' report of Emergency resurfaces

Jaya Menon | TNN | Dec 19, 2010, 06:06 AM IST

CHENNAI: Three decades after the proclamation of Emergency and the dark days that followed, the report of the Shah Commission, constituted to probe the atrocities unleashed during the period, has resurfaced. It was believed that not a single copy of the report had survived in India, buried, seized and burnt as they were when Indira Gandhi returned to power in 1980. Only two copies were said to be available — one at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London and the other in the National Library of Australia.

But in August this year, spurred by the reluctance of the offices of the President and the prime minister to make the papers relating to the Emergency period available to RTI petitioners, former parliamentarian and founder-member of the Janata Party, 87-year-old Era Sezhiyan, searched his personal library at his Chennai residence and dug out the three volumes of the Shah Commission report that could trigger morbid memories of a forgettable period in post-Independent India. Sezhiyan has compiled the findings in a book, titled 'Shah Commission report — Lost, and Regained', which will be released on Sunday.

144. The Shah Commission Reports:

A. [countercurrents.org/shah-commissio...](http://countercurrents.org/shah-commissio...)

B. [countercurrents.org/shah-commissio...](http://countercurrents.org/shah-commissio...)

C. [countercurrents.org/Shah-commissio...](http://countercurrents.org/Shah-commissio...)

145. [@INCIndia](https://twitter.com/INCIndia) BANNED the magazine Cross Roads. SC OVERTURNED the ban. Nehru OVERTURNED the SC through 1st Amendment [indiankanoon.org/doc/456839/](http://indiankanoon.org/doc/456839/)

and editor of a new English weekly called *Cross Roads* printed in Bombay. *Cross Roads* published articles which were critical of Prime Minister Nehru's policies, especially his foreign policy. At the time, a communist movement was beginning to gain steam in the western parts of Madras state, now Kerala.<sup>8</sup> Fearing that *Cross Roads* would provide a further impetus to the communist movement there, the Government of Madras, on 1 March 1950 (i.e., within a little over a month of the coming into force of the Constitution), issued an order imposing a ban on the entry and circulation of *Cross Roads* in Madras. The order was issued under Section 9(1-A) of the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1949, which authorized the government, for securing 'public safety' or the maintenance of 'public order', to ban the circulation, sale or distribution of newspapers in the province of Madras. Thapar filed a petition directly before the Supreme Court of India, i.e., without approaching a high court first. He argued that Section 9(1-A) of the Act was contrary to the Constitution.

By a majority of 5-1 (with Justice Fazl Ali dissenting)<sup>9</sup>, the court struck down the provision. Justice Patanjali Sastri, who wrote the

146. Police under [@INCIndia](#) SUSPENDED a constable for criticising [@siddaramaiah](#). (via [@yubee\\_s](#))

**Police constable suspended for dig at CM Siddaramaiah on Facebook - Times of India**  
BELTHANGADY: A Facebook post by Raj Shivappa, a police constable attached to Belthangady police station, questioning the chief minister Siddaramaiah's.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mangaluru/police-constable-suspended-for-dig-at-cm-on-fb/artic...>

## Police constable suspended for dig at CM Siddaramaiah on Facebook

147. Police under [@INCIndia](#) ARRESTED a man for criticising [@narendramodi](#).

**Youth from Bhatkal arrested for sending WhatsApp message on Modi**

In the first such case in the state, Syed Vaqas, a 23-year-old student hailing from Bhatkal, was arrested by the police in the city for sending an objectionable

<http://bangaloremirror.indiatimes.com/bangalore/crime/pm-designate-narendra-modi-syed-vaqas-whats...>



148. Police under [@INCIndia](#) ARRESTED students for defaming [@narendramodi](#). (via [@priyankac19](#))

Indian police arrest students for defaming Narendra Modi

Arrests follow publication in college magazine of photo of new PM in collage alongside Adolf Hitler and Osama bin Laden

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/jun/13/indian-police-arrest-students-defaming-narendra-modi>



149. [@INCIndia](#) CM proposed the Emergency six months BEFORE the actual Emergency.

S S Ray to Indira Gandhi six months before Emergency: Crack down, get law ready

“The plan to be put into operation” was drafted in the note — dated January 8, 1975 — written by the then West Bengal Chief Minister Siddhartha Shankar Ray to Gandhi.

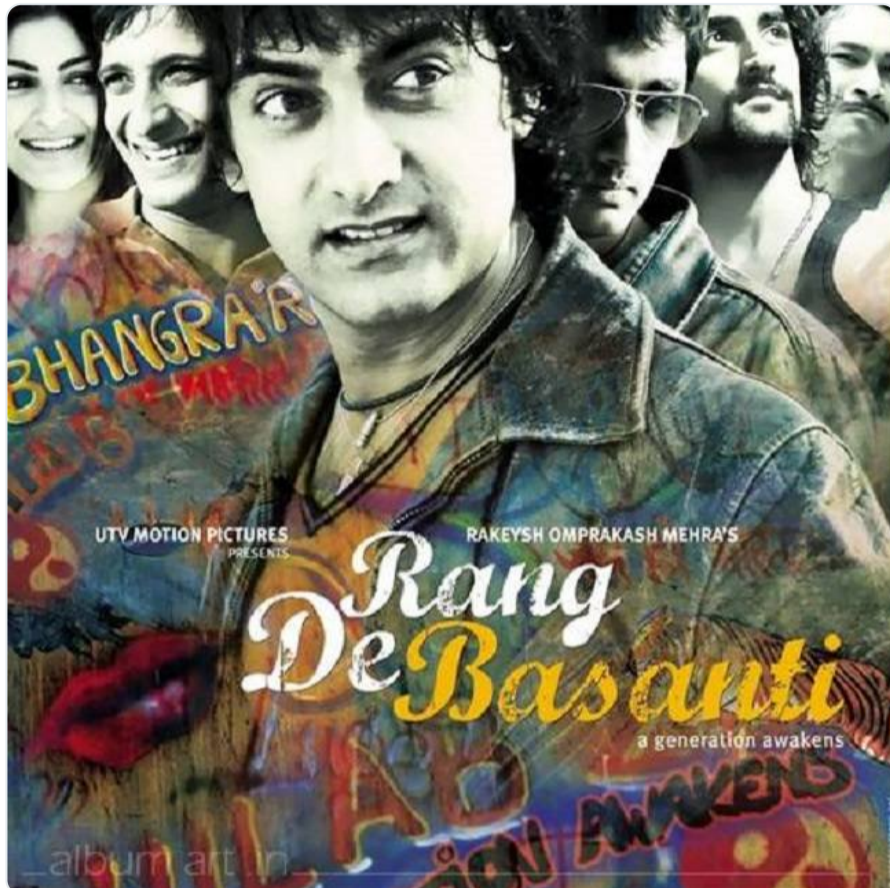
<http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/six-months-before-emergency-s-s-ray-to-indira-gandh...>

# S S Ray to Indira Gandhi six months before Emergency: Crack down, get law ready

“The plan to be put into operation” was drafted in the note — dated January 8, 1975 — written by the then West Bengal Chief Minister Siddhartha Shankar Ray to Gandhi.

150. Commission under [@INCIndia](#) DEMANDED ban on Rang de Basanti; passed ONLY after minister said yes. (via [@eaniman](#))

[m.rediff.com/news/2006/feb/...](http://m.rediff.com/news/2006/feb/...)



Rediff.com » News » Ban demanded on Rang de Basanti

## Ban demanded on Rang de Basanti

Asked why the censor board referred it to the defence ministry, Tagore said: "I only wanted an expert opinion before clearing it."

151. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED Nakoula's film Innocence of Muslims after US Consulate was attacked by protesters in Chennai.

### US consulate targeted in Chennai over anti-Prophet Muhammad film - Times of India ►

Muslim protesters pelted stones and footwear at the US consulate in Chennai today causing damage to the inquiry counter and police booth near its entrance.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/US-consulate-targeted-in-Chennai-over-anti-Prophet-M...>



152. @INCIndia BANNED the iconic play Ningalenne Communistakki; the actors were ARRESTED. (via @morningangleton)  
[frontline.in/static/html/fl...](https://frontline.in/static/html/fl...)



It was with "Ningalenne Communistakki" (You Made Me a Communist, 1952), its second play, that KPAC became a force to reckon with on Kerala's cultural scene - as a progressive counter to conservative and reactionary forces. Thoppil Bhasi, a young Communist activist who was then underground as he was wanted by the police in connection with a murder case, wrote the play under the pseudonym Soman. It portrayed the transition of an elderly man from a conservative upper-caste Hindu family into a Communist. The path-breaking play was first staged in Chavara Thattassery Sudarsana theatre in Kollam district on December 6, 1952. The organisers faced a number of problems - most of the members of the group had little or no prior stage experience, and there was dearth of funds. Yet with all the drawbacks, the play caught the people's imagination. After the first show itself the play was booked for 36 performances. "Overnight, an amateur play became professional," said O. Madhavan, one of the actors in the play and a former secretary of KPAC.

However, the play soon ran into trouble with the authorities. There were allegations that it propagated "subversive ideas" and encouraged the people to "rebel against the government". A mass petition seeking a ban on it was filed before the Thiruvananthapuram District Magistrate. The Magistrate banned the play in March 1953 under the Dramatic Performances Act. Defying the ban the troupe staged the play at Kovalam, near Thiruvananthapuram. All the artists were arrested and a case was registered against them. But the CPI initiated and led a mass movement against the ban. The Dramatic Performances Act was challenged by the CPI members in the Travancore-Cochin Assembly. Two months later, on a review petition filed by G. Janardhana Kurup, the High Court declared the ban illegal. The Act itself was abolished later. The ban and the incidents that followed heightened the play's popularity. "Ningalenne Communistakki" made history in Malayalam theatre by becoming the first play to be staged more than 10,000 times. It was staged not only in Kerala, but in several cities across the country including Delhi, Mumbai and Ahmedabad.

153. @INCIndia BANNED film songs from being played on the All India Radio.  
[frontline.in/static/html/fl...](https://frontline.in/static/html/fl...)

Jamuna. Keskar's dislike for Hindi cinema was so intense that at one point he had banned film songs being played on All India Radio. The ban had resulted in Radio Ceylon becoming a commercial success as it broadcast popular filmi songs.

anticipated, in its religio-lingual dimension, political partition. Keskar, who became the Information and Broadcasting Minister in 1952, was bigoted against any Muslim influence on AIR, banning singers of the classical gharanas and even the harmonium from its studios. He pushed his puritanism to foolish limits when he banned film songs on AIR. Radio Ceylon moved into the vacuum and 'Binaca Geetmala' with the trademark coaxing voice of its iconic anchor Ameen Sayani became an instant hit. AIR was forced to restore film music through its Vividh Bharati service in 1957 and, a decade later when transistorisation made radio pervasive, to launch commercial operations and accept advertisements.

154. @INCIndia BANNED Krishna Chakravarty's novel Amanabik.



In the second letter dated 24.4.76, Mr. Narayan Chowdhury, President of the organisation, writes, ".....The Home Department of the said Government (West Bengal) exercising powers conferred upon them by the Emergency have suddenly banned the sale and circulation of the book "Amanabik", a Bengali novel written by Shri Krishna Chakravarty, a fellow writer of ours and Member of our organisation".

"It is our considered opinion that democracy to be worth the name must not interfere with the flow of thoughts and ideas in the country, especially more so when these issue from the pen of a creative artist. Shri Chakravarty's book which was published three years ago, does not contain anything seditious or communal or obscene. We fail to understand why this unjust repressive measure was clamped down on his book after such a long time".

155. [@INCIndia](#) DEMANDED a BAN on the iconic film Parasakthi.

#### Films and the politics of convenience

A. Srivathsan Suspending screening of The Da Vinci Code carries the seeds of worrying overreach. IN 1952, on an auspicious Deepavali day, the Tamil film Parasakthi was released with much fanfare.

<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-opinion/films-and-the-politics-of-convenience/article3118113.e...>



because of its portrayal of Hindu customs and practices in poor light. The then ruling State government even demanded the film to be banned. Two of his plays were banned initially.

TH

Films and the politics of convenience

15

by the protagonist were found to be extremely provocative. Sections of the public demanded that the film be banned. The Madras Government requested the Government of India to reconsider the film certification.



156. Police under [@INCIndia](#) ARRESTED editors Ajay Mitra and Guru Sharan Singh of Singhbhum Ekta and Samata respectively. and [pucl.org/from-archives/...](#)

In Bihar, Ajay Mitra, the editor of 'Singhbhum Ekta', was arrest-ed a few months ago. Guru Sharan Singh the playwright of 'Inquilab Zindabad' and editor of 'Samata' was arrested. These, of course, are the samples of the 'priy-darshini' style of keeping the great flag of democracy flying. But let us look at those who swear by the name of Marxism, and crusaders against 'Apasanskriti'. In Kerala, the now defunct left front government arrested malayalam poet K. Sachithanandan, K.S. Sadashivan, the editor of 'Prerana', one advocate Meghnadan and a student Kartikeyan on 15th July 1980 for singing Inter-national written by Eugene Potier. On 30th July poet Civi Chandaran and four other activists Janakeeya Samskarika Vedi (people's cultural Forum) were arrest-ed and lost their jobs.



157. CBFC under [@INCIndia](#) BANNED the film Samskara, based on Ananthamurthy's famous novel by the same name. [thereel.scroll.in/837832/an-acti...](https://thereel.scroll.in/837832/an-acti...)



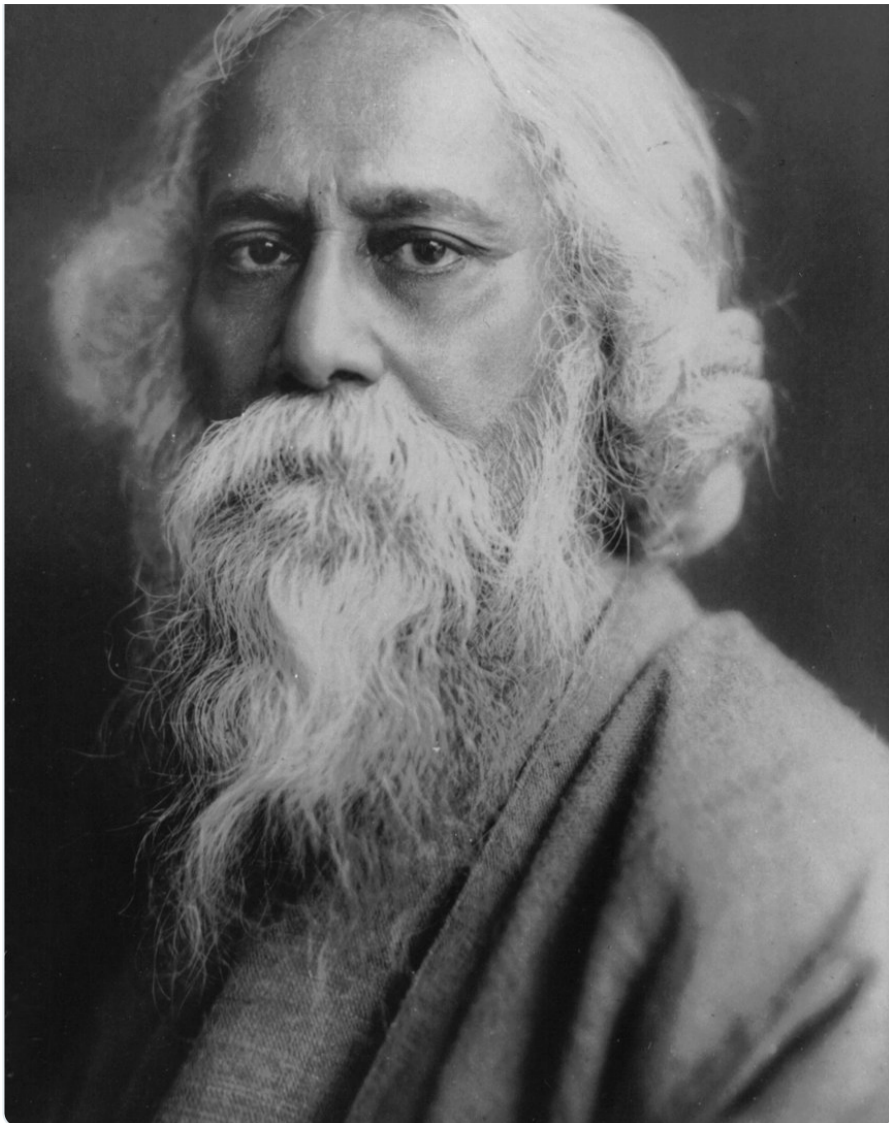
► A daring exposé on Brahmin orthodoxy, *Samskara* (Kannada), is first banned by the censors, but later goes on to win the President's Gold Medal.

*Samskara* was part of the Indian New Wave that spread across various Indian states in the late 1960s and '70s. Reddy's film was banned initially for fear of a backlash from the Brahmin community, and was released shortly later. It went on to win the National Award for Best Film that year.

158. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED Rabindra Sangeet (26 songs).

#### Violation of Democratic Rights in India

<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=0vekq6s2RyYC>



their objection to the song. She had not been permitted to sing. But she could get nothing in writing. It would not be unfair to imagine that the Delhi directive on **Rabindra Sangeet** which came from Dr Baji or the then Information Minister Vidya Charan Shukla, was perhaps

Along with many other songs and plays, "Rabindra Sangeet" also became a prey to the claws of censorship. At least 26 songs of Rabindranath were banned in the All India Radio, Calcutta.<sup>65</sup>

mentions 159. [@INCIndia](#)'s CM BURNT copies of the magazine 'Sunday' because it published stories on him and his family's misdeeds.



The **Sunday magazine** gave, in one of its recent issues, a graphic account of the journey of the wife of the Chief Minister of Bihar from Patna to Muzaffarpur to sit for an examination. She flew in the spcial plane of the Bihar State. the Chief Minister himself

Right now, the re-elected autocratic government of Indira, is continuing its attacks on the voices of dissent. Supported by her henchmen Chief Ministers her government now openly flouts all democratic norms in the name of internal security.

While Jagannath Mishra (of the Bhagalpur blindings fame) burns copies of *Sunday* which carried the lead story on his family's misdoings, A R Antulay (of the Indira Pratishthan fame) holds 'intellectual's meetings' to propose among other things, that India cannot afford a democracy.

160. [@INCIndia](#) workers BURNT copies of newspapers and magazines, THREATENED editors with physical liquidation.



and Satya Yugi. The editors of *Renaissance*, *Janatar Mukh* and *Frontier* were told to stop publication or face physical liquidation.

161. [@INCIndia](#) got the editor of [@htTweets](#) SACKED. (via [@praashok](#))

Around this time I visited a *Hindustan Times* colleague, Prabha Dutt, to congratulate her on the birth of a baby girl, Bahar. We chatted about babies, my impending delivery, her apprehension that her second baby, like her first, Barkha (now a well-known TV anchor), might also be allergic to milk and have to be put on a diet of soya milk, and so on. But soon enough the topic veered to the Emergency. Prabha kept repeating, 'What will happen to Verghese?' George (B.G.) Verghese had been sacked as editor of the *Hindustan Times* by its proprietor K.K. Birla; and he, in turn, had appealed to the Press Council against his dismissal. Shortly before the Emergency, Verghese had written a letter to the council, charging that people on behalf of Sanjay Gandhi had warned him against the newspaper continuing to write negatively about Sanjay's Maruti project. I felt that Prabha's priorities were misplaced. The whole world around us was falling apart and she was focused on the dismissal of just one editor. I pointed out tartly that the *Indian Express* reports had

The first prominent editor who lost his job was B G Verghese. He had been a marked man since a year before his eventual sack in September 1975, within three months of the Emergency, after he wrote a tough signed editorial, 'Kanchenjunga, here we come,' calling the merger of Sikkim, an annexation.

He was immediately called anti-national. The interesting thing is, most of Verghese's peers did not rise to his defence, at least not with any degree of conviction.



162. [@INCIndia](#) enacted the DRACONIAN anti-Press bill.

Legislature on July 31, 1982. This draconian law, like the Tamil Nadu amendment, also sought to curb supposedly scurrilous writing by making it cognisable and non-bailable. Any and every magistrate was empowered to take action. The aim of the Bill was to coerce opponents of the Mishra government to cooperate with it.

Owing to the country-wide hostile reaction, the Bill was finally withdrawn on July 21, 1983.

Dr. Mishra had made the Bihar Press Bill a prestige issue and had threatened that he would sink with it or survive with it. The ruling party's strategy in Bihar was to check without resorting to sweeping measures. The publication of stories which did not enhance its reputation. The real purpose of the Bill was to banish critical reports altogether from the pages of newspapers and magazines in troubled Bihar.

have put editors, publishers, advertisers and even newspaper vendors in jail, without bail, on the say-so of a policeman. A bitter struggle over press freedom ensued in this often-turbulent society, which still remembers Mrs. Gandhi's heavy hand during the emergency. The issue acquired even more urgency because the printed word is almost the sole bulwark of free public expression. Television, radio and movies are Government-controlled or censored.

Dr. Mishra rushed a bill through his legislature that would make it a criminal offense to publish, sell or possess printed matter that is "grossly indecent" or "scurrilous." Offenders could be arrested without a warrant, held without bail and tried by an executive magistrate, an agent of the state executive. Upon conviction, they could be imprisoned for up to two years, five for a second offense. Dr. Mishra contended the bill was necessary to curb "yellow" journalists and "character assassination." Opponents said he was trying to suppress corruption charges. Its critics said the bill in Bihar could set a precedent that in time would hobble the entire national press. During five months of strikes and sometimes violent demonstrations, cen-

### 3. In the Wake of the Bihar Press Bill 1982

JYOTI PUNWANI

On July 31, the Bihar Press Bill (The Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code (Bihar Amendment) Bill 1982) was supposed to have been passed in the Bihar Legislative Assembly within five minutes.

The manner of its passing was remarkable. After the Opposition prevented the CM from reading it, raised a hue and cry and had the House adjourned 5 times during the day, the sixth time, after the pandemonium had lasted for about 5 minutes, the speaker announced that the Bill had been passed and that the House stood adjourned sine die. The Bill was never put to vote. The CM reportedly went through the motions of introducing the Bill, right to the third reading, and also moved an official



Associated Press

Journalist protesting Bihar state's proposed press law.

162. @INCIndia's CM revealed the idea for the DRACONIAN anti-press bill had been Indira Gandhi's.

#### Ruled or Misruled

"I have become a fan of this man. One should just meet him to know... ? This is what Nitish Kumar had said about his now bitter foe Narendra Modi after NDA's 2004 defeat. "I feel like t...

<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=SVu8CgAAQBAJ>



Dr Jagannath Mishra makes a startling revelation on the controversial Press bill:

*It is true that the two newspapers had made my life miserable with fanciful stories such as I bathe with blood and do not brush till I see wads of cash. But the real truth of the press bill was something else. When I once went to meet PM Indira Gandhi after taking over as CM, I saw her disturbed. Maneka Gandhi's differences with Indiraji had reached its peak and Maneka had already started living separately. Indiraji had been getting bad press on family affairs from all across the country. Indiraji asked me if I can bring*

*Press Bill on pattern of Tamil Nadu and Orissa. She asked me to meet Information and broadcasting minister Basant Sathe, who gave me full brief. I came back to Bihar and presented the bill in the Assembly. Darbhanga Maharaj newspapers had started writing against me because I was instrumental in government acquiring their 250 acre land for Mithila University for just Rs 35 lakh during Emergency. They held it against me but wanted to patch up later on condition of sending Siddheshwar Singh from Darbhanga Maharaj family to Rajya Sabha. But Chandra Shekhar Singh (who later became CM) did not let it happen. They started writing stories against me from the day I became CM in 1980. But in retrospect, I regret the decision and think I had done so to please Indira Gandhi.<sup>17</sup>*

163. Police under [@INCIndia](#) BEAT UP journalists protesting against its draconian anti-press bill.

### Bihar Press Bill: Battle Cry

The campaign against the Bihar Press Bill is almost four months old now, but the Government has only indulged in a lot of double-talk - swearing by press freedom in one breath, and fulminating against "rag journalism" in the next.

Chaitanya Kalbag  
November 15, 1982 | UPDATED 12:03 IST

Whatever else the Government is butter-fingered at doing, it is adept at keeping the results of its impetuosity in a state of continuing suspense: The campaign against the Bihar Press Bill is almost four months old now, but the Government has only indulged in a lot of double-talk - swearing by press freedom in one breath, and fulminating against "rag journalism" in the next.

But the anti-bill movement has galvanised the nation's community of print journalists. Editors of every political hue have rallied together to condemn the long-term implications, of 'Juggernaut' Mishra's brain-child, and last fortnight's rally by the press in Delhi once again brought forth the bill's catalytic effect.

More than 3,000 journalists, and leaders of every national level press organisation, marched from Connaught Place to that favourite soap-box sward, the Boat Club. Deena Nath Jha, editor of the *Indian Nation* and leader of the Patrakar Snagharsh Samiti in Bihar, led a large delegation, and the Indian Federation of Working Journalists (IFWJ) and the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) were represented by all their state units.

At the Boat Club, the rally was addressed by senior journalists A. Raghavan, president of the IFWJ, S. Sahay, editor of the *Statesman*, Upendra Vajpayee, president of the Delhi Union of Journalists, and Kapil Verma, president of the NUI.

several legislators, was lathi-charged and tear-gassed, and two days later Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in the Rajya Sabha that she "neither endorsed nor rejected" the bill since she had not yet "read it".

Anti-Press bill movement gained momentum in August 1982 when journalists led a peaceful protest march to Raj Bhavan. But the police tried to stop the protest and beat some journalists. Then *Indian Nation* editor Dina Nath Jha was also injured. The state capital saw bandh on 23 August. Editors' Guild sent its fact-finding team to Patna. Though Mishra tried to divide the Press, the movement had been proving an albatross around his neck.

### 164. @INCIndia BANNED Prakash Jha's documentary Faces After the Storm.

**'People know me for my films; nobody knows me beyond that'**  
Filmmaker Prakash Jha opens up about his life. | 'People know me for my films; nobody knows me beyond that'  
<http://www.rediff.com/movies/report/people-know-me-for-my-films-nobody-knows-me-beyond-that/2015...>



My National Award winning documentary *Faces After The Storm* was made in the middle of a riot. I shot in jails and refugees camps. The documentary was banned by the government soon after its release.

### 165. @INCIndia BANNED the film Nastik.

ev...  
<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=ZsKR1RKoJKUC>



*Nastik* is the story of Anil (Ajit), a refugee travelling with others on a train, with his sister and little brother, after their parents have been killed in the Partition riots. Kavi Pradeep's famous song '*Kitna badal gaya insaan!*' is picturised against a backdrop of actual footage of refugees and also stylised shots of *mullahs* and priests arguing. His little brother dies while the *mahant* ('priest') refuses to visit poor people. Anil is sent to gaol on false witness for attempting to kill the priest, and he becomes an atheist. His sister becomes a prostitute and kills herself. The priest realises Anil wants to kill him so he goes on a pilgrimage with his daughter to Dwarka, Rameshwaram, Benaras, Hardwar and Puri, where Anil is shown looking at the deities but not worshipping, except that this constitutes a form of *darshan*. Anil decides to take revenge by making the priest's daughter (Nalini Jaywant) fall in love by flirting with her, luring her out in a boat in a storm, when the spirit of the river, who appears as a figure with a halo, saves her. They marry in secret, escape in a boat on the Ganges pursued by her father but they fall in the water. Anil thinks she is dead but her father saves her and she gives birth to a son. When the child becomes sick, she goes to a popular Baba ('preacher') for healing who turns out to be Anil, who is just a fake. However, the child's illness makes him re-find God.

Although the film was banned (*Filmfare* 3(9), 30 April 1954), it went on to have a golden jubilee (run of fifty weeks), probably because of its success in dealing with the issue of the Partition, and the subsequent loss of faith and search for meaning in the world. Although Anil becomes an atheist, his re-finding of faith through love, repentance and through his interaction with the deities, even though he had no belief in them, fits into the wider worldview of the Hindi film.

heavily or even banned. For example, *Nastik/The Atheist* (dir. I. S. Johar, 1954), whose hero becomes an atheist after seeing the Partition riots, and whose travels to seek vengeance become a pilgrimage of sorts, was banned in 1954, finally being shown in the 1960s. Even everyday religiosity was largely avoided, notably ritual practices and temple

166. CBFC under @INCIndia DENIED film certificate to Jayan Cherian's iconic Dalit film Papilio Buddha; @INCIndia under (@ManishTewari & @Oommen Chandy) BANNED it from IFFK.

**Papilio Buddha: Censor Board denies certification**  
'Papilio Buddha', a Malayalam film on a group of displaced dalits in the Western Ghats is directed by Jayan Cherian.  
<http://www.news18.com/news/india/papilio-buddha-censor-board-denies-certification-504310.html>

(via @loosebool)

NEWS18.com

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'Papilio Buddha', a Malayalam film on a group of displaced dalits in the Western Ghats, directed by Jayan Cherian, has been denied censor certification by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC).

The CBFC stated that the screening rights were denied as the film had visuals and dialogues denigrating Mahatma Gandhi apart from visuals of extreme police.

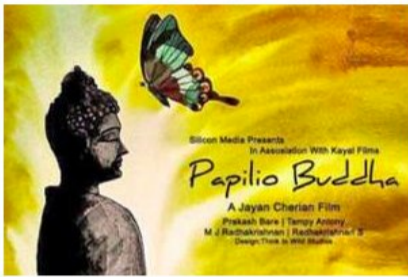
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## 'My movie was treated untouchable'

Muhsin Mutteth / December 17, 2012, 12:34 pm

Facebook Tweet



*Papilio Buddha* is a feature film written and directed by Jayan K Cherian, an Indian poet filmmaker who lives in New York.

The film *Pappilio Buddha* is his debut feature film. The Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) had earlier denied certification to the film. Finally, the FCAT (Film Certification Appellate Tribunal) grand a favorable verdict to

the film, which is without any cuts but few beeps and blurs. The film has triggered yet another controversy after it was rejected a screening at the 17<sup>th</sup> International Film Festival of Kerala (IFFK).

In an exclusive interview with Madhyamam English, **Jayan K Cherian** talks about the film *Papilio Buddha*, the politics of film culture in Malayalam and more. Excerpts from his talk,

### IFFK – 2012

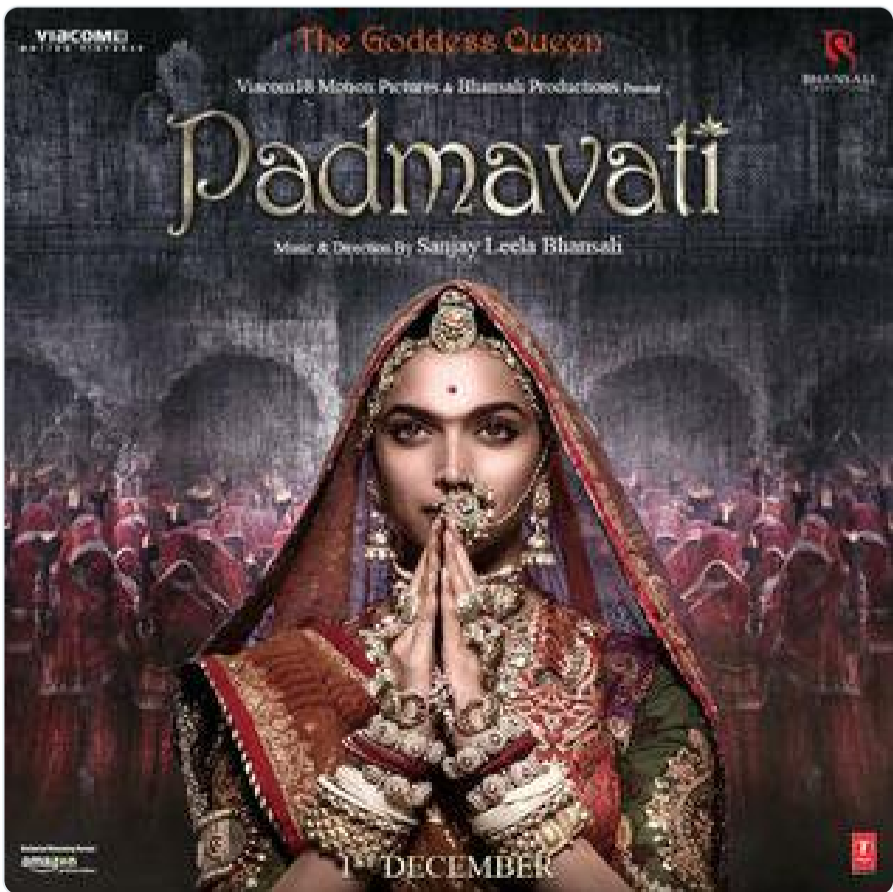
I think by excluding *Papillio Buddha* from their line up, IFFK (International Film Festival of Kerala) lost an opportunity to showcase the life and struggle of the marginalised people of Kerala to an international audience. Since, they brag themselves in the international film community IFFK as the platform for the voice of the global south and the oppressed.

167. [@INCIndia](#) leader DEMANDS a BAN on the film Padmavati.

### Congress leader wants ban on 'Padmavati', seeks special show - Times of India

Congress leader Pratap Singh Kachariyawas, a Rajput himself, also jumped into the bandwagon of many Rajput organisations demanding a ban on the contro

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/congress-leader-wants-ban-on-padmavati-seeks-special-...>



### Congress leader wants ban on 'Padmavati', seeks special show

**Arun Kolatkar and Literary Modernism in India**

In this first scholarly work on India's great modern poet, Laetitia Zecchini outlines a story of literary modernism in India and discusses the traditions, figures and events that inspired and defined...

<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=gSGiAwAAQBAJ>

*Marathi and English 'Cycles of Give-and-Take'*

81

gangster films, cartoon strips and the blues had shaped his sense of the English language and he felt closer to the American idiom, particularly black American speech, than to British English' (2010, p. 29). I mentioned in Chapter 1 the thriving Bombay scene for jazz, rock and roll and American popular music. Beat bands and rock groups were mushrooming in the city in the 60s and playing at the different 'joints', clubs and bistros in the city (Venice, Bombelli's, Gaylords, Napoli, The Other Room, etc.) where Kolatkar was also a regular. Since Western music was banned from All India Radio, the state-run broadcasting network, it was through Radio Ceylon and in particular the Voice of America program that music aficionados could hear the latest pop/rock hits from the West. The radio was instrumental in nurturing this enormous appetite for rock and roll, which Rushdie has turned into an extraordinary novel.

In contrast to the American political class that embraced Hollywood, and recognised how films had helped shape America, their Indian counterparts wanted nothing to do with them. The Minister of Information and broadcasting, Dr B V Keskar, had declared that film songs only appealed to 'raw and immature people like children and adolescents'. Following his orders, All-India Radio first cut down on songs, and then for a time banned them. All this succeeded in doing was making a foreign radio station very rich. Radio Ceylon launched a Hindi service, broadcasting Hindi film music and earning millions of rupees in advertising revenue, all of it coming from India, and made stars of various Indians including Sunil Dutt who was one of the principal actors in *Mother India*. It must be unique in cinema history: that a government deliberately tried to damage its own national industry and helped that of another country. It was only in October 1957 that, unnerved by Radio Ceylon, All-India Radio started a separate channel to broadcast Bollywood film music.

169. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED India Peoples' Theatre Association.



mobilize communities. The Indian People's Theatre Association (IPTA) was founded in 1943 in Bombay as a wing of the Communist Party of India, parallel to the Progressive Writers Association (PWA). Most early IPTA productions were for the proscenium theater, but when the CPI and IPTA were banned (1948–1951), the plays went underground and to the streets. Utpal Dutt identifies Panu Pal's 1951 presentation of *Chargesheet*, on Communist leaders imprisoned without trial, as the first street theater play. Many troupes throughout the country still perform under the IPTA banner, particularly after IPTA's golden jubilee celebrations.

There was a lull in street theater productions between 1952 and the 1975 Emergency. Two major groups were founded in 1974 (*Jana Natya Manch* [People's Theater Front] and *Samudaya* [Community]), reflecting the political unrest of the time. Neither turned to the street theater form until 1978, after the Emergency, when the unions

170. [@INCIndia](#) ordered electricity of newspaper offices to be cut so they could

Pupul Jayakar

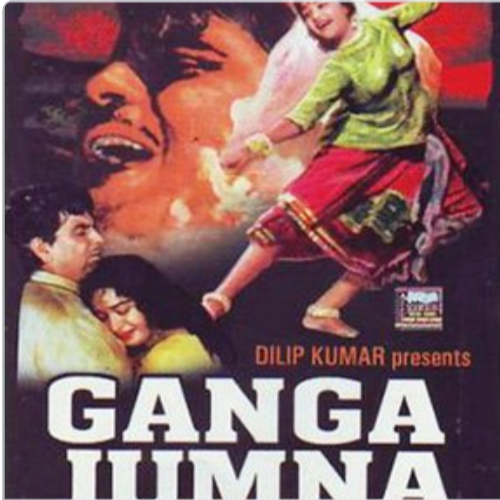
readily and it was feared that this might be inimical to the secrecy that shrouded the entire operation. It was 3 o’ clock in the morning before Indira finalized the draft of her speech and went to her room. Siddhartha Shankar Ray found a greatly agitated Om Mehta in the corridor. He told Ray that electricity to newspaper offices was to be cut to ensure that there would be no newspapers the next morning.

171. @INCIndia BANNED the famous play Haripada Master.


Berhampore, March 13  
The District Magistrate of Murshidabad has imposed a ban on the performance of “HARIPADA MASTER” (a progressive

mances and beating up of actors. Continuing censorship resulted in the banning of a number of popular *jatra* plays in Bengal and *tamashas* in Bombay. In 1955 *Haripada Master* was banned in Murshidabad in Uttar Pradesh. For

172. @INCIndia BLOCKED the Dilip Kumar film Ganga Jumna.



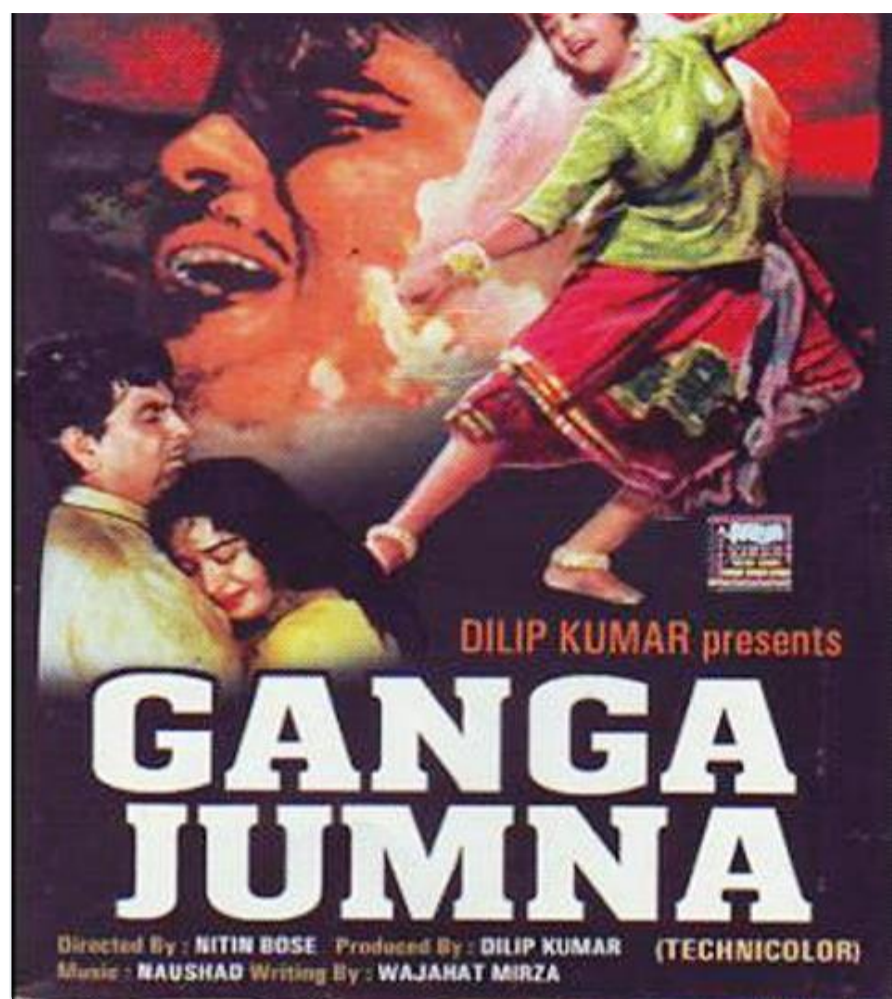
DILIP KUMAR presents  
**GANGA JAMUNA**

**Anand Ranganathan**  
@ARanganathan72

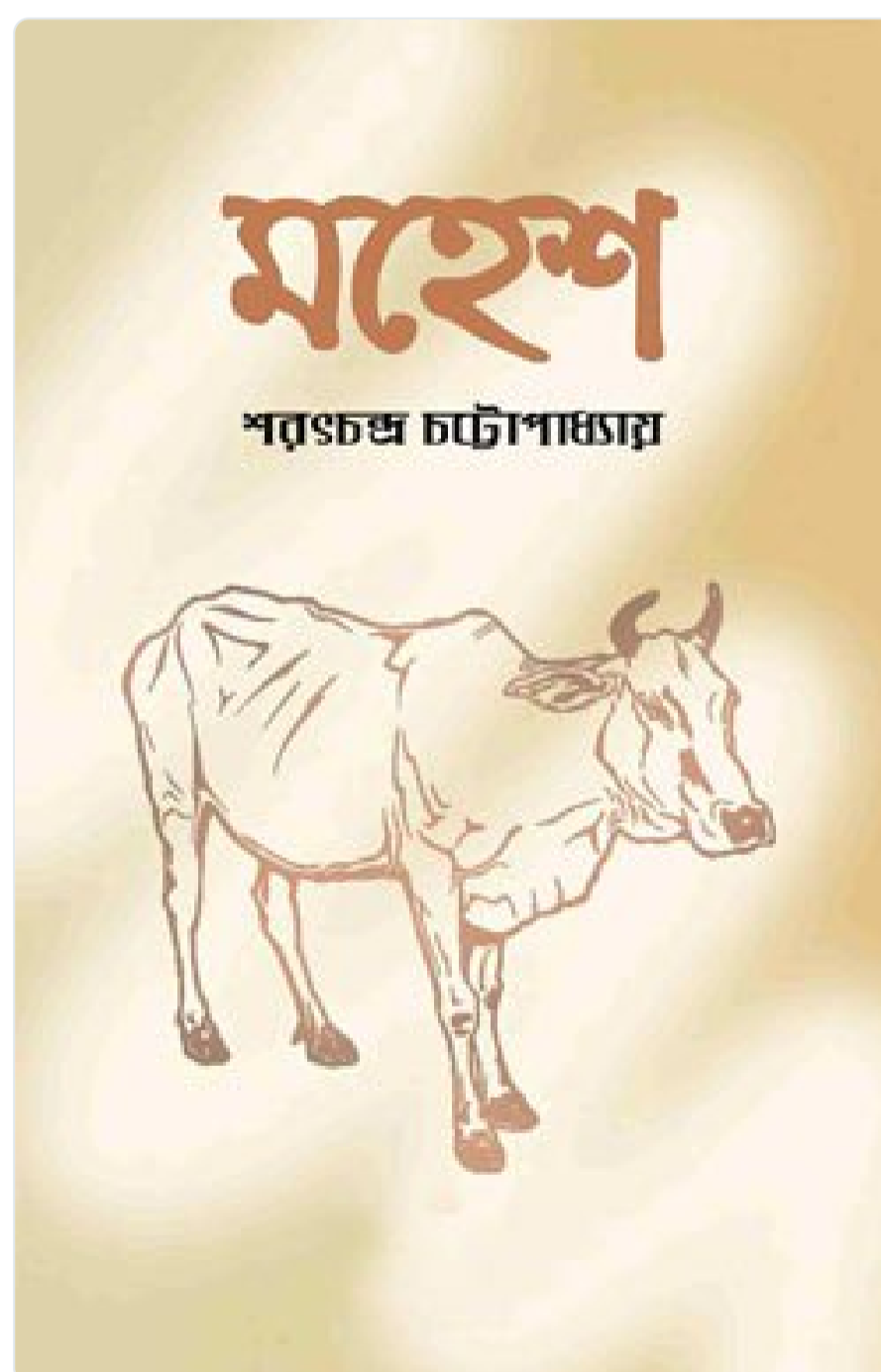
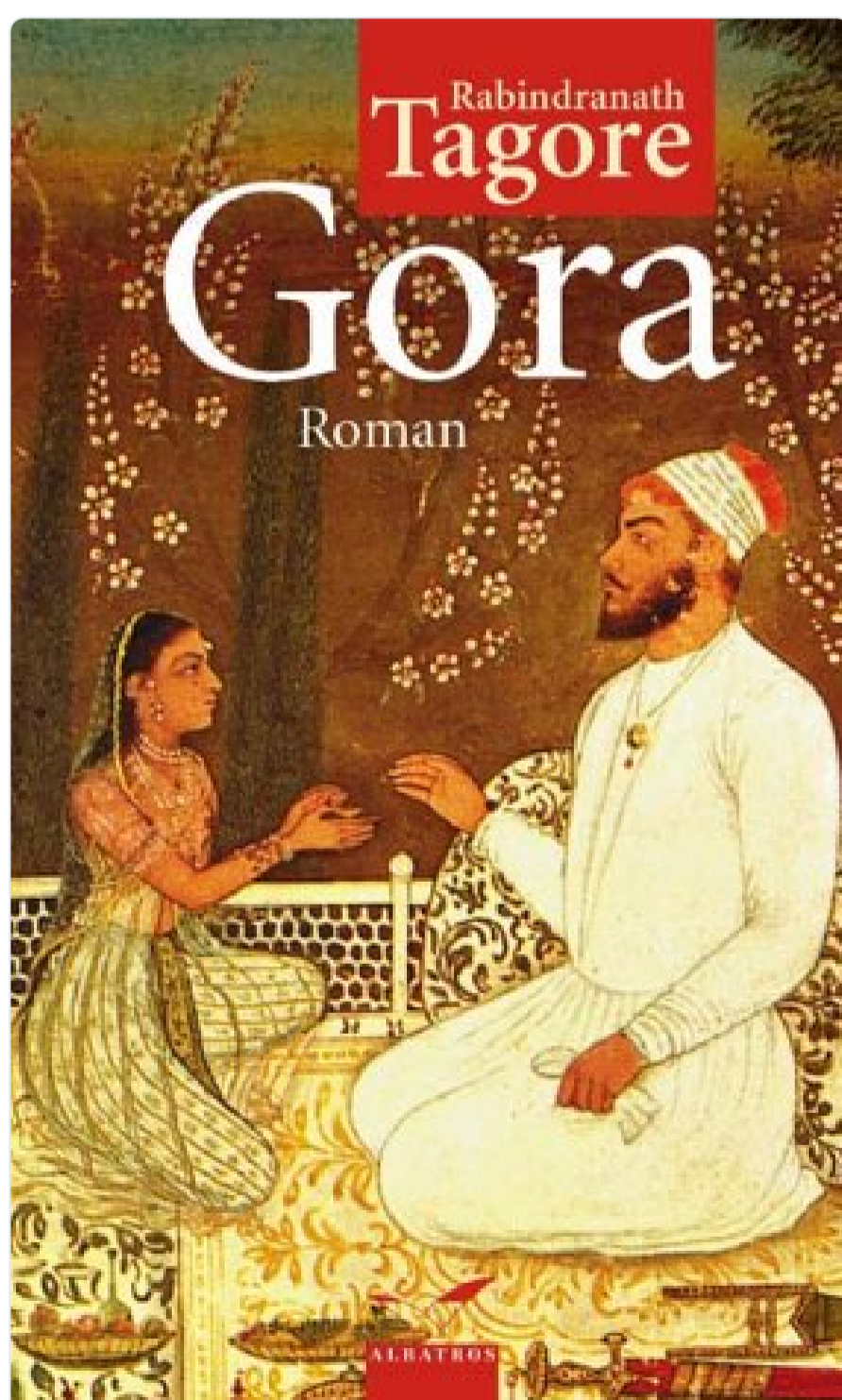
Replying to @ARanganathan72  
A little before the Menon-Kriplani election, Dilip Kumar's Ganga Jamuna was blocked by the I&B Minister. Dilip Kumar came & met Nehru. 2/4  
8:14 PM - Oct 30, 2017

57      79 people are talking about this

In early 1961, Ganga Jamuna was first film by Dilip Kumar which was written and produced by the young actor. When the first ‘answer print’ (the fully recoded print ready for screening in theatres in that era) was ready, the Board of Film Certification, or the so-called censor board, recommended 250 cuts on THE grounds of vulgarity and violence. It was said that the union minister Dr Balakrishnan Vishwanath Keskar, holding the information and broadcasting portfolio in Nehru’s cabinet, was personally responsible for blocking Ganga Jamuna. Keskar’s dislike for



173. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay's play Mahesh and Rabindranath Tagore's plays Gora and Bisarjan.



protest. A 1953 list of the plays of the Bengal IPTA that were banned includes only Indian plays written by progressive writers: Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyaya's *Mahesh*, Rabindranath Tagore's *Gora* and *Bisarjan*, and

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LINA: Someone told me that you are running a TV serial?  
UD: We made a four-part serial called *Insurgent Theater* out of which they showed three parts and banned the fourth.  
LINA: Why?  
UD: They've given us objections. Ridiculous!

UD: Bengali theater was used as an example. We were trying to find out the principal ingredients of theater in general, and to illustrate we used the history of the Bengali theater. The fourth part was about violence in the arts. We were trying to explain why all great drama depends on violence, towering acts of violence. Starting from *Othello* we made our way to Bengali plays and *Arturo Ui*. We were trying to make the point that theater shows violence because life is violent. If theater did not show violence it would be naïve. If it wants to be truthful, theater has to be violent until violence is abolished in society.

LINA: Perhaps they interpreted it as violence perpetrated by a particular government in power.

UD: Also, there was a montage. We took the Odessa steps sequence from Eisenstein's *Battleship Potemkin* to show how various art forms deal with the state's preparation of violence. Their objection was peculiar. It's worded like this: "In the middle there is an old Russian film which is too long"—they didn't know what it was!

175. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED dozens of channels for, among other things, showing "obscene and women degrading content" that for it included lingerie, Hawas, Sizzling Hits. (via [@centerofright](#))



8	AXN	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Darkness Falls' - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 25.04.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
9	Movies Ok	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Dil Jale' - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 01.05.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
10	Comedy Central	Telecast of programme "Stand Up Club"	An order was issued on 17.05.2013 prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days
11	Zoom TV	Telecast of Film "Teesri Aankh - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 01.10.2013 was issued to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for one day
12	ABN Andhra Jyoti	Telecast of a song based programme on "Ide Mallea Velavani" containing obscene and women denigrating content	An order dated 01.10.2013 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for seven days.
13	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of 'A' Certified Hindi feature film "Ek Chatur Nar"	An Order was issued on 17.05.2013 to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for seven days
14	BIG CBS LOVE	Telecast of programme "Excused" containing women denigrating content	An Order was issued on 15.10.2013 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
15	UTV Bindass	Telecast of a programme "Emotional Atyachaar Season 3" containing obscene content	An Order dated 06.11.2013 was issued to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for three days
Year – 2014			
Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
16	WB	Telecast of a "V/UA" certified film "It's a Boy Girl Thing" showing obscene and women denigrating content	An Order dated 16.01.2014 was issued for taking the channel off air for one day.

Action Taken for banning Private TV channels for violation of programme code in last three years and current year.			
Year – 2012			
Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
1	SS TV	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' showing obscene and vulgar content	An Order 08.02.2012 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for seven days.
Year – 2013			
Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
2	Enterr 10	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Musafir', 'Plan' and 'Ashiq Banaya Apne'- 'A' certified films.	An Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
3	Zing	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Hawas" - 'A' certified film.	An Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day .
4	Manoranjana TV	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Topless" - "A" certified film.	An Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day .
5	SS TV	Telecast of Trailer of the film "Friends with Benefits" which was not certified by CBFC for telecast on TV channels.	An Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day .
6	FTV	Telecast of programme "Designers in High Definition" on 11.9.11, "Chantellie Lingrie, Paris" on 12.09.11 & "Lingerie" on 15.09.11 and "15th Anniversary-Top Designers" showing obscene and women denigrating content	An Order dated 28.03.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days
7	Mahuaa	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Aulaad' and 'Ek Aur Kurukshetra' - 'A' certified films.	An order dated 25.04.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.

176. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED Balraj Sahni's iconic play Jadoo ki Kursi that lampooned Nehru.



by the south drama squad in many different parts of the country. In 1948, Sahni wrote *Jadoo Ki Kursi* (The magical chair), a play that in his own words “devastatingly lampooned Jawaharlal Nehru and his policies.”<sup>46</sup>

*Kursi*, a lively, topical play staged by IPTA activists in Shimla. It had some politically provocative scenes and song lines, and word of this had got around. There was police presence on the first night. Sahni had anticipated this and undertaken some deletions. He had removed a line from a song that had attacked the Nehru government directly and deleted a short scene that exposed a central character as a Congress ally by having him remove his cap to expose a Gandhi *topi*. The *topi* had come to stand for political corruption. The play was popular, but Sahni and his friends found themselves caught between the devil and the deep blue sea. The police promptly banned the play from being shown at other places; the Party accused Sahni of a shift to the Right for having undertaken the deletions (158–9). Sudhi Pradhan has documented the concerted persecution by the state that followed.

177. CBFC under [@INCIndia](#) DELETED one entire song by the legend Pradeep because it objected to the lyrics.

#### Indian Literature and Popular Cinema

This book is about the popular cinema of North India ("Bollywood") and how it recasts literary classics. It addresses questions about the interface of film and literature, such as how Bollywood movie...

<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=OAI0scTDAjIC>



axed from another film. Pradeep's song from the film *Amar Rahe Yeh Pyaar* ("May This Love Be Forever," 1961) was deleted in its entirety, presumably because of the lines:

*Hāi! Siyāsat kitnī gandī!*  
*Burī hai kitnī firqabandī!*  
*Āj ye sab ke sab nar-nārī,*  
*Ho gaye rāste ke ye bhikhārī!*  
 Alas! How dirty are the politics of the time!  
 How despicable this sectarianism!  
 Today, all these men and women,  
 Have been turned into beggars!

imposed SEDITION charges. Play couldn't be performed.

Calcutta Conversations

<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=WKLTvyEyUgAC>



LINA: This must terrify any political party with a different message—like the Congress (I). Would they impose a ban?

UD: The law for bans has been abolished in West Bengal, but they can attack directly. *Goondas* and so on. It has happened to us but it doesn't stop us. We did a play called *Nightmare City*.

LINA: In Calcutta?

UD: Yes, first here and then all over. In 1975 or so when Siddharth Shankar Ray—the then Chief Minister of West Bengal—used to shoot the Naxals. We were frank. And they attacked with bombs. They started a case: Sedition Law Section 124. As long as the court case is on, the play can't run. They lost the election and we changed the name as we toured West Bengal.

LINA: Who wrote it?

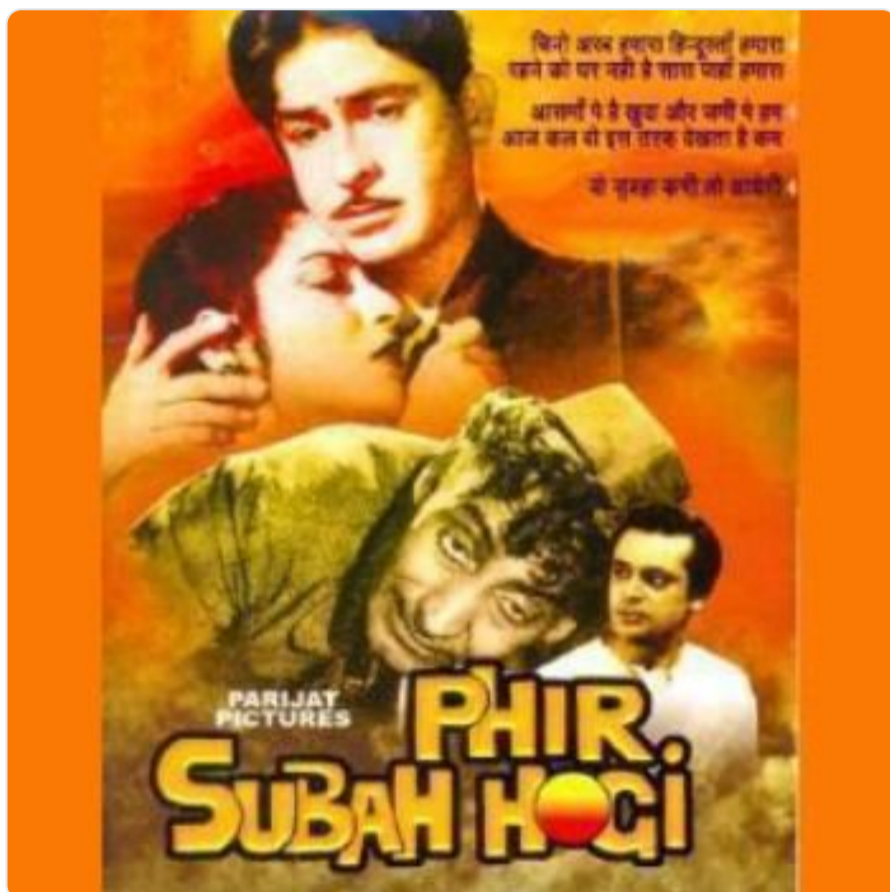
UD: I did. There was an English translation.

179. CBFC under @INCIndia BANNED two songs from the film Phir Subeh Hogi. The ban lasted for NINE YEARS.

Indian Literature and Popular Cinema

This book is about the popular cinema of North India ("Bollywood") and how it recasts literary classics. It addresses questions about the interface of film and literature, such as how Bollywood movie...

<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=OAI0scTDAjIC>



The lyrics of *Phir Subha Hogi* were considered so radical that two songs from the film were banned for a while. One was:

*Āsmān pe hai khudā aur zamīn pe ham,  
Ājkal vo is taraf dekhtā hai kam.  
Kis ko bheje vo yahām khāk chānne?  
Is tamām bhīr kā hāl jānne?  
Ādmī haiṃ anginat, devatā haiṃ kam!  
God is in the heavens while we are here on earth,  
These days, He does not pay us much attention.  
Who can he send here to sift through these sands,  
To figure out the condition of these teeming masses?  
For there are too many people, not enough deities.*

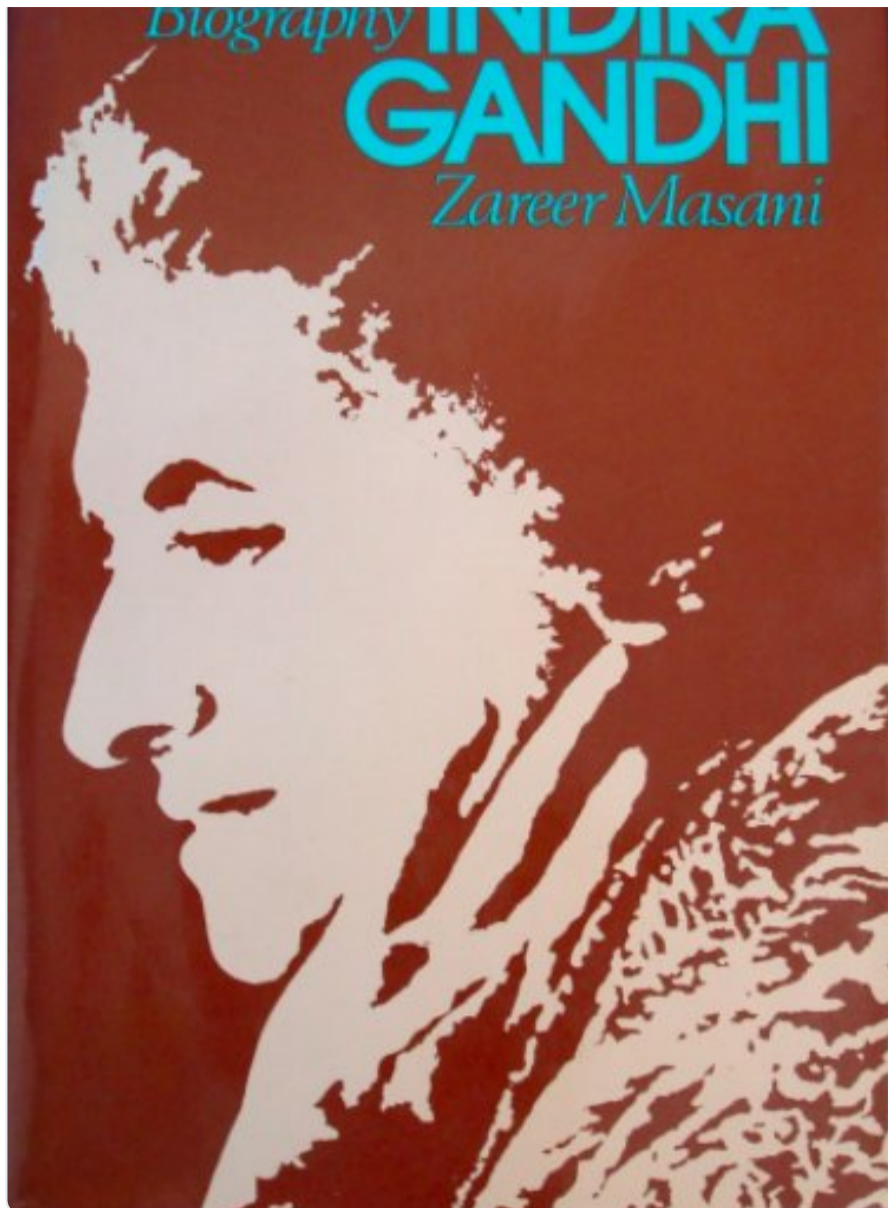
And the other was a parody of the famous Iqbal poem, *Sāre jahān se acchā Hindostān hamārā*, “Our India is better than the rest of the world”:

*Cin-o-Arab hamārā, Hindostān hamārā,  
Rahne ko ghar nahīṃ hai, sārā jahān hamārā!  
China and Arabia are ours, so is India,*

180. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED import of Masani's biography of Indira Gandhi; pressurised the publisher. One objection related to treatment of Mrs Gandhi's taste in clothes. Book released only after the Emergency. (via [@prasannavishy](#))

Mrs. Gandhi felt uncomfortable with the book because of critical references to her in the book. She would not move against the book openly because Zaheer's father, Minoo Masani, happened to be a close friend of the family. She was also very much conscious of the adverse notice of censorship of a book published abroad about her. Mrs. Gandhi would also not move openly against the book because she was advised by her Information Adviser, H.V. Sharada Prasad. All the same her ego had been hurt by critical references in the book. Finally the book was not cleared by the Customs and in the meanwhile some hectic bargaining took place telegraphically between the author, publishers and the Prime Minister's Secretariat, mainly because she was so concerned about her image abroad. Mrs. Gandhi was being quite prim like a well-behaved young girl facing the head mistress of the school for her rare indiscretion.

What was she objecting to in the book? Her case makes most amusing reading as viewed in retrospect. In the words of the author of the book, Zaheer Masani, “Her criticisms, which were conveyed in a letter from her Information Adviser, ranged from the absurdly trivial to the political controversial. The letter dealt at length on my treatment of the Prime Minister's taste in clothes.”<sup>12</sup>



Airtel

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My disillusionment with my subject had grown steadily during my three years of research and writing. My final chapter had described growing allegations of corruption and nepotism against Mrs Gandhi and her son Sanjay, her increasingly autocratic response to Opposition campaigns against her and the likelihood of her imposing some form of dictatorship. My publishers now received messages from Sharada Prasad that the book would be released for publication on one easy condition — that we delete the final chapter predicting the Emergency. My first instinct was to decline, but my publishers wanted to accept. Eventually, I agreed to delete the offending chapter, provided the book carried a notice clearly stating that it had been removed by government censors. As I had hoped and expected, that condition proved unacceptable to the Prime Minister's Office, and there the matter rested till the lifting of the Emergency made publication possible in 1977.

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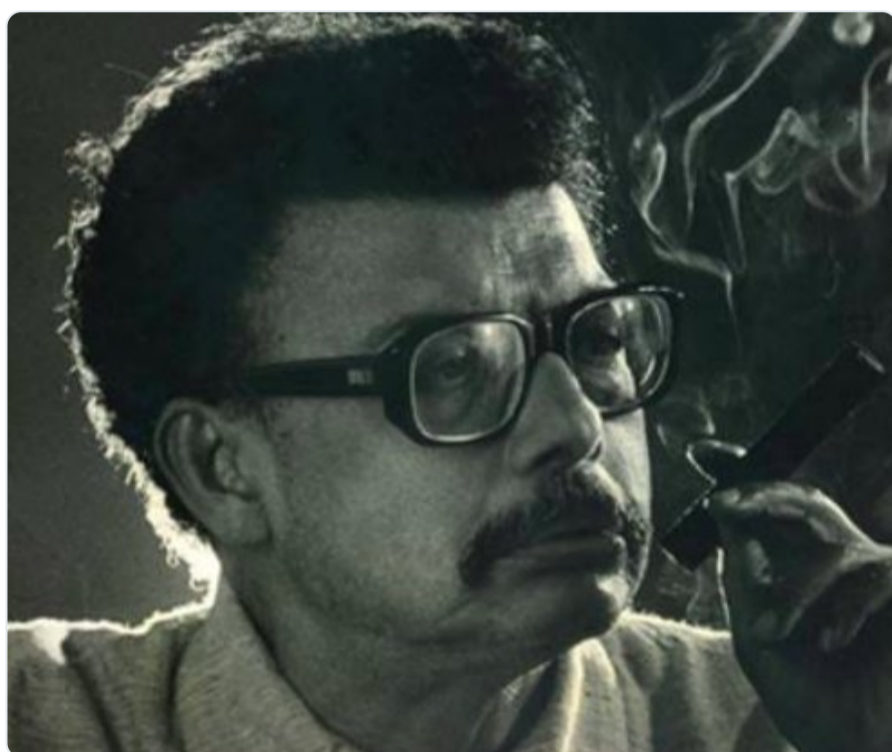
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**Gour Kishore Ghosh**

Gour Kishore Ghosh. 912 likes · 3 talking about this. Gour Kishore Ghosh (22 June 1923 – 15 December 2000) was a celebrated Bengali writer and journalist.

<https://www.facebook.com/pg/GourkishoreGhosh/about/>



Gour Kishore Ghosh, the 52-year-old assistant editor of *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, was picked up from his small flat in a crowded housing estate on B.T. Road in north Calcutta. His crime: his letter to his son and a trenchant essay on the culture of sycophancy in Indira Gandhi's Congress.

Jyotirmoy Dutta, the editor of 'Kolkata' magazine was willing to print his "Pitar Patro" and other uncensored articles and those were finally published in the special political edition of the magazine. In August, 1975, nine hundred copies of the special edition of 'Kolkata' reached the news stand. Ghosh remained under surveillance but moved freely until the early hours of October 6, 1975 before his home was raided, a copy of the offending issue of the magazine was found and he was arrested without charge on the orders of the Chief Minister of West Bengal. On that very evening the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) was invoked to place him in solitary confinement in Presidency Jail, Cell No. 10. 'Kolkata' magazine was proscribed. Neither imprisonment nor the authority could break his indomitable spirit. He spent almost a year in jail.

He led the strongest protests against the Press Censorship. According to him losing one's fundamental right of expression and freedom of speech, was equivalent to the death of his mother. So he began a symbolic protest with a traditional Hindu act of bereavement, by shaving off his curly black hair, but "to achieve maximum propaganda effect" he kept his full moustache, and walked through the streets drawing passersby into his loss. He wrote symbolic letter titled "Pitar Patro" InformationTranslations of Ghosh's "Letter from a Father" ( Pitar Patro ) were published in Marathi in Sadhana, and in Gujarati in Bhumiputra. These issues were also confiscated and Bhumiputra had to pay a fine of Rs.25,000, but the two magazines fought and won their cases for free speech in the Bombay and Gujarat high courts respectively. The "Letter" was a symbol of resistance to denial of freedom. Ghosh , however, was quick to emphasize that he was not alone: He always acknowledged that what he was doing "was being done by other people all over India during the period of the emergency." (Letter From A Father) to his thirteen year old son. In this "Pitar Patro" Ghosh stated: "If I recognize as the supreme end of my life the task of providing you all with a secure shelter . . . the question of my taking the risk of registering my protest does not arise .... But then I have to make a compromise with untruth....to sell my honour as a writer....I have to stifle in me the urge for asserting myself as a man."

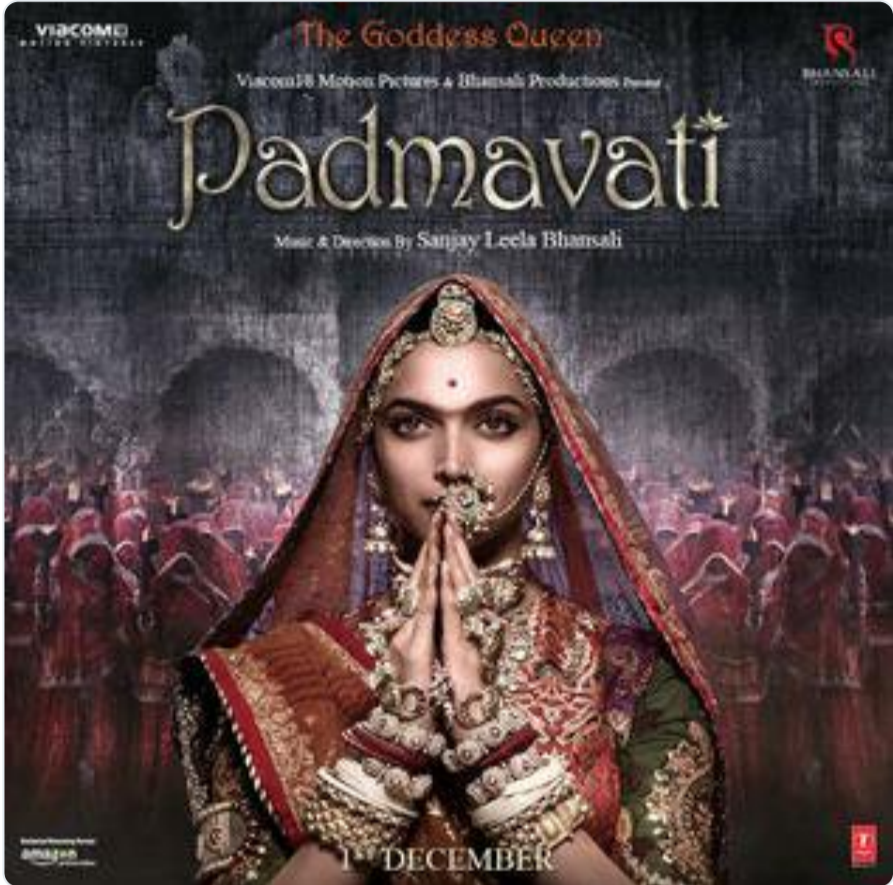
182. @INCIndia youth wing DEMANDS a BAN on the film Padmavati.

**यूथ कांग्रेस ने की पद्मावती फिल्म पर रोक लगाने की मांग**

शहर के सिनेमाघर संचालकों को ज्ञापन सौंपकर पद्मावती फिल्म का प्रदर्शन नहीं करने की मांग

<https://www.patrika.com/pali-news/youth-congress-demands-ban-on-padma>

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183. @INCIndia's @KapilSibal BANNED from textbooks a 50 year old cartoon by Shankar; APOLOGISED for it being present in the first place.

Scholars quit textbook body as government bans 1949 cartoon  
MPs join hands to attack 'derogatory' cartoon on Ambedkar  
<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/scholars-quit-textbook-body-as-government-bans-1949-cartoon...>



News / India / North /

Sibal apologises as Ambedkar's cartoon in NCERT book creates ruckus in Parliament

The cartoon shows Ambedkar astride a snail with reins in hand and Nehru standing behind brandishing a whip.

184. @INCIndia youth wanted to BURN copies of @TIME to protest its labelling PM Manmohan Singh as an Underachiever. They got confused and BURNT @timesofindia instead. (via @drmanny.)

TN Youth Congress mistakes Times for Time - Times of India

When did US-based Time Magazine become a part of the Times of India Group of publications?

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/TN-Youth-Congress-mistakes-Times-for-Time/articlesh...>



TN Youth Congress mistakes Times for Time

TNN | Updated: Jul 12, 2012, 12:06 IST



Media convergence?

CHENNAI: When did US-based Time Magazine become a part of the Times of India Group of publications? Tamil Nadu Youth Congress activists who appear to be under the impression that the US publication is part of the Times group, tore up copies of the newspaper during a protest against a Time magazine report which carried a photograph of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh labeled "Underachiever". Although they were informed by mediapersons that Time was not part of the Times group, the protestors went ahead and damaged copies of the newspaper outside the American Consulate.

185. @INCIndia got all copies of @TheEconomist CONFISCATED at Indian airports because it had published this cartoon of Indira Gandhi.

Best of KAL

KAL's first cover drawing, of Brezhnev (1980), and the artwork for a cover of Indira Gandhi (1984) that led to The Economist being confiscated at airports in India A Mikhail Gorbachev cover modelled ...

<http://www.economist.com/node/10943271>

(via @Aks9009Pa)

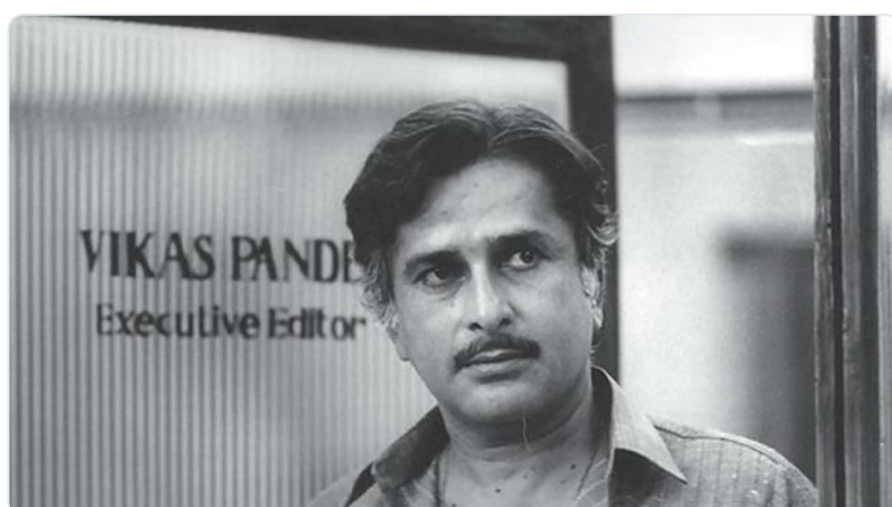


186. [@INCIndia](#) initially CENSORED, REFUSED to broadcast on national television the late Shashi Kapoor's iconic and landmark film New Delhi Times, directed by [@rameshfilms](#).

#### New Delhi Times (1985)

Director: Ramesh Sharma; Writer: Gulzar; Cinematographer: Subrata Mitra; Cast: Shashi Kapoor, Sharmila Tagore, Om Puri, Kulbhushan Kharbanda, A.K. Hangal, Manohar Singh, M.K. Raina, Farrokh Mehta; Du...

<https://indiancine.ma/AACM/info>



The following was the Times comment on March 4, 1986 on the cancellation of the screening of New Delhi Times on TV:

“Doordarshan has done it again. In a blatant display of censorship, it cancelled the film New Delhi Times a day before it was to go on air. The film, which was scheduled to be shown last Sunday, deals with the nexus between politicians and criminals. Whatever be their preconceptions about such a nexus, TV viewers have been denied access to even its fictionalisation. With Rajiv’s India being cancelled earlier and now New Delhi Times meeting the same fate, there can be little doubt about the nexus between Doordarshan and those in power. The people were beginning to believe that

Writer: Gulzar; Cinematographer: Subrata Mitra

Cast: Shashi Kapoor, Sharmila Tagore, Om Puri, Kulbhushan Kharbanda, A.K. Hangal, Manohar Singh, M.K. Raina, Farrokh Mehta

IMDb ID: 0089678

A political thriller examining the links between crime and politics in a north Indian state. The editor of the English-language New Delhi Times, Vikas Pande (Kapoor) has to confront the politician Ajay Singh (Puri) who is associated with a powerful lobby of illicit liquor manufacturers. The trail of murders, sequestrations in insane asylums, beatings and the instigation of communal riots by political henchmen eventually leads to the corrupt chief minister, D.N. Trivedi. Made in the style of Costa-Gavras's films and of Pakula's *All the President's Men* (1976), the film is inspired by the case of the Indian Express whose editor Arun Shourie exposed the criminal links of Maharashtra's chief minister, A.R. Antulay. The owner of the Indian Express, R.N. Goenka, is the figure evoked in the film by Vikas's boss, the publisher Jagannath Poddar (M. Singh). The film faced official censorship when Doordarshan initially refused to broadcast it.

The postponing of the film *1971* from the telecast over Doordarshan last Sunday is the second time in barely three weeks with a programme announced with much pride and fanfare, even as late on the evening before, was suddenly and mysteriously cancelled. As in the case of the American-made documentary "Rajiv's India" earlier,

Wow. Quite an incredible story, of how [@INCIndia](#) selected Supreme Court judges and tried to curtail the independence of the judiciary. As told by a former Supreme Court judge.

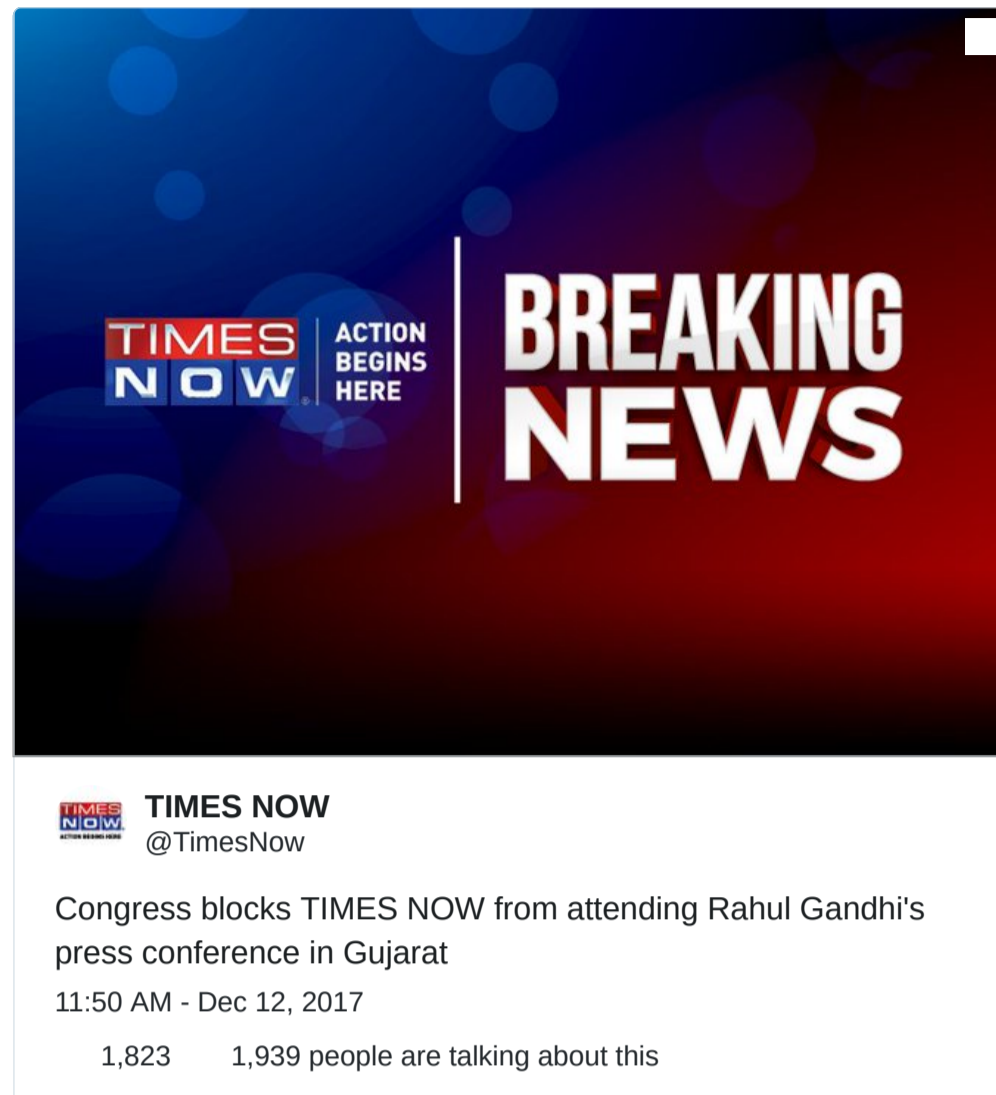
### The Judiciary I Served

The Judiciary I Served is an account of an eminent jurist's long and distinguished career in law from his early days as a barrister to his retirement from the Supreme Court of India. An absorbing asp...

<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=WnvoVvSlksgC>

commencement of the session I was surprised to get a telephone call from Subimal my old friend from London, whom I had also met in November 1953 in Calcutta where he was practising as a barrister of the Calcutta High Court. I could not connect Subimal Chander Roy with S. C. Roy. Subimal was the nephew of the Chief Minister of Bengal Dr B. C. Roy. Evidently, Subimal's name had been suggested at the instance of Siddhartha Shankar Ray, the then Chief Minister of Bengal. At that time Subimal had a large practice and a good reputation. The first person who was appointed directly from the Bar as a judge of the Supreme Court, was Sikri. Subimal was the second person. After he had been sworn in as a judge he had been enquiring when I would be returning to Delhi. As soon as I arrived he phoned me and came over to see me. His narration of how he was chosen makes interesting reading.

Ever since the Bank Nationalisation judgment and the judgment in the Princes' case, Indira Gandhi had on the advice of the famous triumvirate H. R. Gokhale, Law Minister, Siddhartha Shankar Ray, Chief Minister of Bengal, and Mohan Kumaramangalam, Minister for Steel, begun to choose judges likely to support her and her Government. In this attempt to control the independence of the judiciary Subimal was invited by Gokhale, Law Minister at the instance of Siddhartha Shankar Ray to come over from Calcutta to see him. When he did so, Subimal said he found that two others, Siddhartha Shankar Ray and Mohan Kumaramangalam were also present. The three of them talked to him on various matters, to ascertain his views. After this the three of them went to another part of the room and began to discuss something among themselves, at times pointing towards Subimal as if they were discussing him. After this Gokhale asked Subimal to join him at a dinner in the evening to which he had also invited Sikri, the Chief Justice. When he went back to Calcutta his wife asked him, 'Well has the bridegroom been approved?' Along with him another judge, D. S. Palekar of the Bombay High Court whom Gokhale knew very well was also appointed. Subimal was a little worried because from the next day's cause list it appeared he was sitting in a Bench dealing with criminal cases. As he had not handled any criminal case earlier, he was nervous. I told him there was nothing criminal law was concerned, there we



188. [@INCIndia](#)'s Mani Shankar Aiyar, who collected money for the Chinese during the 1962 war - an allegation denied by him - ORDERED the removal of a plaque commemorating VD Savarkar at the jail where he spent a decade in solitary confinement. The plaque was REMOVED.

indiatoday **in** NEWS *Live!* TV M

The plaque, near the Swatantra Jyot (eternal flame) in the jail premises, was installed by the Atal Bihari Vajpayee government during the first NDA regime and removed in 2004 by the then petroleum minister and Congress leader, Mani Shankar Aiyar - a move that had triggered a huge uproar in Parliament and outside.

**V**inayak Damodar 'Veer' Savarkar is back in the news, 38 years after he passed into the ages.

The late champion of Hindutva returned to the headlines when Petroleum Minister Mani Shankar Aiyar recently ordered the removal of a plaque with a message by Savarkar from the historical Cellular Jail on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

compilation of the writings of Bhagat (who died in a road accident in 1988 aged 31), titled '[The Contemporary Conservative](#)'.

The BJP is grinning all the more because the book was edited by Aiyar's Congress colleague Salman Khursheed.

This is an extract of the relevant portion from Bhagat's book, written under the title PM's Press Aide in the British magazine Private Eye, "Fired by an envy of those who were even more privileged than himself and unrestrained by good sense Mani became a communist."

In a recently published poem, 'Home Truths', Delhi's very own Thribb confessed, "So, as I fretted that adolescence/Into painful manhood/ I plotted revolution:/ Swore by Marx/(But no, never, by God) That coiffures/Shall be laid to dust/And layered sandwiches/Shredded to the ground."

"In 1962 China invaded India and while we (ineffectually) fought the yellow bastards and wives knitted sweaters and donated their jewellery for the nation's defence - this privileged a\*\*\*ole romped about the Backs as General Secretary of the local Communist cell raising money for the Chinese! In a just world he'd have been strung and quartered the day he came back home; the world being what it is, Mani had the gall to apply to join our foreign service."

"The police - reasonably enough - considered him a security risk and handed the examining authorities the file on him; Aiyar's family pulled strings and the President finally intervened to ease Mani's entry to the service."

freedom to act and perform a show. Police under @INCIndia REFUSE to promise safety for her and her crew.

Sunny Leone pulls out of Bengaluru New Year bash after police get pushed over

Sunny Leone is not attending the New Year bash in Bengaluru after the city police said that they could not ensure her safety and that of her team.

<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/sunny-leone-bengaluru-new-year-bash/1/1113887.html>



Sunny Leone   
@SunnyLeone

Follow 

Since the police of Bangalore have publicly said that they will not be able to ensure mine & all who attend safety for my New Years event,my team & I feel,safety of the people should always come first therefore I cannot attend.God bless & I wish everyone a safe & happy New Year!

5:57 PM - 19 Dec 2017

indiatodayNEWS TV 

"I have instructed (authorities) not to allow such events. Don't bring her (Sunny Leone) here. People are opposed to the event. Let them (organisers) organise events related to Kannada culture and literature, which is our heritage," Karnataka Home Minister Ramalinga Reddy told PTI.

mentions

190. @INCIndia got Prahlad Keshav Atre, Editor of The Maratha, JAILED for authoring an article. Atre continued to write editorials while being inside prison. (via @VarunGangal)

‘Samyukta Maharashtra movement united all opponents against the Congress’

‘Samyukta Maharashtra movement united all opponents against the Congress’ - Acharya Atre made life difficult for Nehru with his editorials, Shirish Pai tells Kiran Tare.

<http://www.dnaindia.com/mumbai/report-samyukta-maharashtra-movement-united-all-opponents-again...>

Sun and the Moon exist." Atre retaliated with an article titled 'Janatecha Kasai, Morarji Desai' (Morarji Desai is the people's slaughterer). "He was arrested for writing the article on January 26, 1956. He ordered me to continue running Navyug and handed over the responsibility of writing editorials to Anant Kanekar, who was as fiery as my father," said Pai.

However, Atre refused to lie low and continued writing his editorials for Navyug from inside Arthur Road Jail. "I would meet him in jail once ever week under the pretext of giving him tiffin. He would write the editorial and keep the paper in the empty tiffin box, which I would publish in that week's issue. People were surprised over the fiery editorials appearing ir Navyug even though Atre was in jail," Pai said.



mentions 191. [@INCIndia](#) goons VANDALISED and RANSACKED the auditorium where noted theatre personality Hirannaiah was speaking and FORCED a grovelling apology off him. Hirannaiah had poked fun at Siddaramaiah and Sonia Gandhi. (via [@youbee\\_s](#))

**Noted theatre personality Master Hirannaiah apologizes CM after controversy - Times of...**

Noted theatre personality Master Hirannaiah on Sunday found himself at the centre of a raging controversy for allegedly making disparaging remarks aga

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mysuru/Noted-theatre-personality-Master-Hirannaiah-apologize...>

## Noted theatre personality Master Hirannaiah apologizes CM after controversy

HM Aravindl TNN | May 11, 2014, 07.52 PM IST

**MYSORE:** Noted theatre personality Master Hirannaiah on Sunday found himself at the centre of a raging controversy for allegedly making disparaging remarks against the CM as the supporters of Siddaramaiah ransacked the place and ~~protested~~ against the artist.

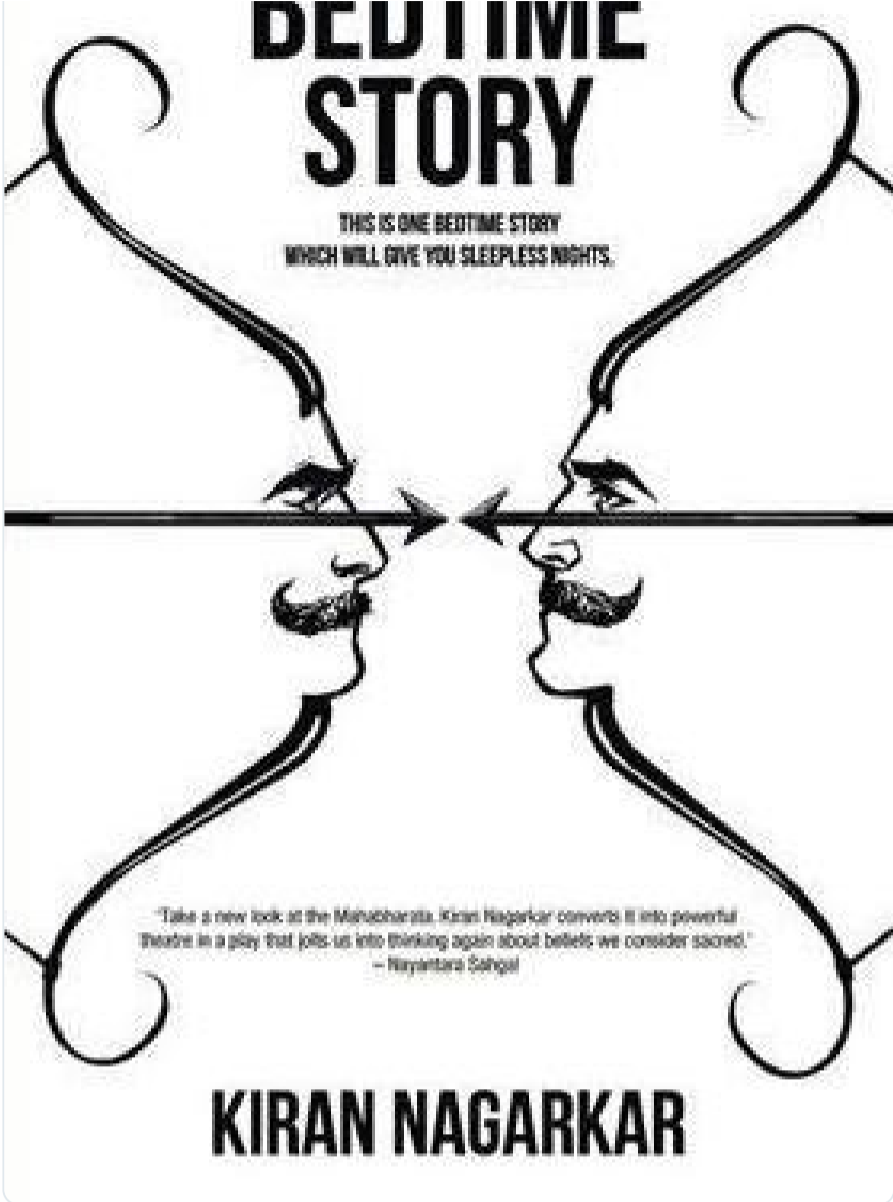
DENY visa to @sonal\_mansingh's troupe. (via @ShefVaidya)



mentions 193. Theatre Performance Board (Maharashtra Rangbhoomi Parinirikshhan Mandal) under @INCIndia virtually BANNED Kiran Nagarkar's famous play Bedtime Story. Play could only be staged decades later.

**Book Excerpt | Bedtime Story**  
An excerpt from author Kiran Nagarkar’s introduction to the first print edition of his play, which releases as a book this week  
<http://www.livemint.com/Leisure/kbEtCeCGkA2ioboHxVYtKL/Book-Excerpt--Bedtime-Story.html>

**Mahabharata retold, with a twist from writer Kiran Nagarkar**  
A ‘bedtime story’ is supposed to lull a baby to sleep. But Indian writer Kiran Nagarkar’s play of the same name is anything but sleep-inducing. Almost four decades after he wrote “Bedtime Story”, the...  
<http://blogs.reuters.com/india/2015/03/17/mahabharata-retold-with-a-twist-from-writer-kiran-nagarkar/>



the case for *Bedtime Story* at a meeting of the censor board. Many of the excisions the board demanded were risible (e.g., drop the names of the Buddha, Mahatma Gandhi), some questions did not make any sense (e.g., why are you distorting the original myths?). I must admit I was hoping that the board would have at least some members from the Marathi literary elite who would have understood the thrust of the play. But I soon realized that I was deluding myself. The board was convinced that the play was a stain on our culture and needed to be severely sanitized.

mentions 194. @INCIndia BANNED Pratap Sharma's play A Touch of Brightness.  
[qtpthescript.blogspot.in/2010/06/dolly-...](http://qtpthescript.blogspot.in/2010/06/dolly-...)



Partap Sharma is a Bombay based creative artist who belongs to the social tradition in the history of Indian Drama in English. He is a playwright with a social purpose. Naturally his characters, themes, and dialogue keep in mind the society around the artist. He, like Asif Currimbhoy makes it a point to 'transport' the Indian ethos and Indian sensibility to the Indian as well as the Western audiences. In the words of M.K.Naik his play A Touch of Brightness gives us "a picture of Redlight District in Bombay."<sup>1</sup>

A Touch of Brightness that appeared in 1968 was performed in U.K. successfully but banned in India for its sensational thing. It presents graphically and also realistically what obtains in the city of Bombay. Small

While in India, in February 1966, playwright Partap Sharma filed a writ petition in the Bombay High Court challenging the ban on A Touch of Brightness imposed by the Stage Performances Scrutiny Board. And in January 1972, the High Court held that the board of Censors "had exceeded its jurisdiction", and the ban was revoked.

Almost eight years later, on August 9, 1973, A Touch of Brightness was performed at the Tejpal Theatre in Bombay by the Indian National Theatre directed by Partap Sharma .... And I played the part of one of the brothel inmates Suraksha -- along with now film maker Kalpana Lajmi as Vatsala, and Dina Pathak (mother of Ratna Pathak-Shah) as Bhabhi Rani ( a part that the doyen of Marathi theatreVijaya Mehta was to play in the original production being directed by Alyque Padamsee).

mentions

195. Police under [@INCIndia](#) SET FIRE to a newspaper building because it was unhappy with its news reports and coverage. CM and administration stayed silent; Senior government officer issued a veiled warning to the Indian Express.

**Gujarat Samachar and Madhavsinh Solanki Government lock horns**  
For the Gujarat Samachar, the state's largest selling newspaper, it was business as usual.  
<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/gujarat-samachar-and-madhavsinh-solanki-government-lock-horns/1/3...>

This first skirmish was nothing compared to what was still to come. In early 1985, Gujarat witnessed serious riots due to dissatisfaction over the government's populist promotion of certain castes. The riots were marked by great police brutality and *Gujarat Samachar*, like any responsible daily, highlighted this brutality.  
On April 22, a mob of off-duty policemen rushed to *Gujarat Samachar* building and set fire to it. Fire tenders were prevented from reaching the blaze and the law enforcement agencies stood idly by.

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For the *Gujarat Samachar*, the state's largest selling newspaper (Ahmedabad edition circulation: 300,000), it was business as usual last fortnight.

The paper's premises were gutted by a police-led mob on April 12 and it was feared that the aggressive 51-year-old newspaper would not be able to come out for several months.

But when it was discovered that two of the paper's four sophisticated Harris N 800 printing machines could be salvaged, the management decided, in the words of the paper's 42-year-old Managing Director Smruti Shah, to "rise from the ashes like a phoenix".

Against the earlier 12 pages, the paper that reappeared on May 8 had only eight; compared to the previous print run of 300,000, the two units, patched up with parts cannibalised from the other damaged units, struggled to print three-quarters the amount.

But what had not changed was the paper's tone, which has been sharply critical of the Madhavsinh Solanki Government. In a front-page editorial, Shreyansh Shah, managing editor and publisher, promised that the paper would continue to "walk on the straight road even if it led to bayonets".

This facade of bravado, however, hid a mass of private fears. The Shahs, who own the paper, continued to receive phone calls threatening: "Last time we burnt your press; if you don't improve, next time we will kill you."

The presses of the two newspapers were torched and six reporters and photographers were beaten up by the angry policemen, PTI said.

Shantilal Shah, editor of the Gujarat Samachar, said the 'policemen came in vans and jeeps and used explosive material to set the building on fire.'

A stone-throwing mob blocked firefighters from reaching the building. Several stores near the newspaper offices also were set ablaze and vehicles were smashed or burned, PTI said.

Long before ‘Padmavati’: Remembering the row over Vijay Tendulkar’s Marathi play ‘Sa...  
An archival article details the circumstances around the ban on ‘Sakharam Binder’.

<https://scroll.in/magazine/858300/long-before-padmavati-remembering-the-row-over-vijay-tendulkars-m...>

[nytimes.com/2004/11/03/the...](https://nytimes.com/2004/11/03/the...)



Banned in India after its 1974 premiere, "Sakharam Binder" is the most famous and influential drama by Vijay Tendulkar, India's foremost living playwright. The wonderfully clear and superbly acted production by the Play Company of this excruciating yet absorbing work is the culmination of the monthlong Tendulkar Festival sponsored by the Indo-American Arts Council. (The festival has included readings, workshops, public discussions and film screenings.)

*Sakharam Binder* was first performed in March 1972 and was received with critical acclaim. There was also some adverse reaction by critics who proclaimed that the play dealt with baser human instincts. One peculiar objection was that a Hindu wife is shown assaulting her husband in spite of his divine rights. The first certificate granted on March 4, 1972, was again issued on March 13, 1972. But on April 6, 1972, the Board abruptly cancelled it. The producer had to rush to the Bombay High Court which,

Read Next: **Broadway Review: 'The Children'**

But this is not a story of redemption. The mood is only momentarily lightened in a play that ends at its most disturbing point.

Antje Ellermann’s detailed sets transform the stage into a dusty village home. The props — from a rolled out fabric bed, smoking pipe, straw broom, cooking and tea supplies — support the ethnographical context with their authentic simplicity and fold seamlessly into the gripping action.

“Sakharam Binder” was banned in India after its debut in 1974, presumably due to the cultural scenario it evokes, where women are forced to abandon their souls and corporal beings in order to survive. In a place where a man like this is a rescuer and an option worth withstanding, the larger world, though we never see outside Binder’s narrow walls, must be an unimaginably perilous place.

Sakharam Binder

59 E 59 Theaters; 99 seats; \$25 top

PRODUCTION: A Play Company presentation of a play in two acts by Vijay Tendulkar. Directed by Maria Mileaf.

CREATIVE: Sets, Antje Ellermann; costumes, Katherine Roth; lighting, Nicole Pearce; sound, Bart Fasbender; production stage manager, Brian Maschka. Reviewed Nov. 7, 2004. Opened Oct. 30. Running Time: **2 HOURS, 20 MINS.**

CAST: Sakharam Binder - Bernard White Laxmi - Anna George Dawood Miyan - Adam Alexi-Malle Champa - Sarita Choudhury Fouzdar Shinde - Sanjiv Jhaveri

mentions

197. CBFC under [@INCIndia](#) BANNED Amol Palekar's Marathi film Thang.

Imprisoning Minds  
<http://indianculturalforum.in/2016/07/08/imprisoning-minds/>



198. @INCIndia BANNED the entry into Punjab and Chandigarh, of newspapers published outside. When @IndianExpress protested by printing blank pages, @INCIndia THREATENED to stop their distribution altogether.

Media Credibility  
[https://books.google.co.in/books?id=hDmn6LI\\_ZDEC](https://books.google.co.in/books?id=hDmn6LI_ZDEC)

side Punjab and Chandigarh were banned. The censorship was so severe that even words like 'violence' and 'communal' had to be expunged from copies. It recalled the emergency days, with senior and other journalists up in arms against the order. Their primary objective was that those entrusted with the task of censorship were hardly qualified for the job. The Tribune and the Chandigarh edition of the Indian Express conveyed their protest by leaving blank spaces on their pages in the first two days of the censorship. The government threatened to stop their distribution if they continued carrying blank spaces. Finally, the papers resorted to carrying a daily announcement on their front pages, saying the edition is censored.

199. @INCIndia's state Home Minister BANNED Dilip Kumar's iconic film Jugnu.



doesn't match well with Noorjehan. Dilip, however, speaks his dialogues well.' The magazine led the insistent chorus seeking a ban on the film. It even went to the extent of sending an advance copy of the review to the then Home Minister of Bombay, Morarji Desai, who promptly banned the film in October 1948.

200. @INCIndia gave orders, repeatedly BLACKED OUT television coverage of Netaji Subhas Bose's daughter.

#### Media Credibility

[https://books.google.co.in/books?id=hDmn6LI\\_ZDEC](https://books.google.co.in/books?id=hDmn6LI_ZDEC)

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Invited by President Zail Singh to witness Republic Day celebrations in Delhi in 1987, Mrs. Anita Pfaff, daughter of Subhash Chandra Bose, felt bitter about her experience with the official media which totally ignored her. She doubted whether Doordarshan would ever telecast the interview she gave to them in Calcutta.

Two encounters with TV had left her cold on January 26, 1987, when she accompanied the wife of President Zail Singh, in the same car to the VIP enclosure at Raj Path, TV commentaries did not identify her. She was shown on the TV but not named. "That was the compromise—to show me in the crowd but not to say what I was", she said.

Doordarshan refused to send a team on January 31, 1987 to Rashtrapati Bhawan, where a reception was held in her honour. The function was kept out of Doordarshan's English news bulletin. Perhaps, the presence of Mr. Prakash Mehrotra, Mr. Inder Gujral, Mr. Bhanu Prakash Singh, Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Mrs. Pramila Dandavate and the grand daughter of Mahatma Gandhi (leaders either in disfavour or belonging to opposition) kept Doordarshan away.

Mrs. Anita Pfaff observed: "I do not think Mr. Rajiv

Gandhi could have issued instructions for this black out. But those more loyal than the King who want to please the Prime Minister, are behind this pettiness." She added: "As far as I know the Minister for Information and Broadcasting is a Bengali (Panja) and I would like to know his reactions to all this."

201. Theatre Performance Board (Maharashtra Rangbhoomi Parinirikshhan Mandal) under @INCIndia BANNED Vijay Tendulkar's iconic play Gidhade (The Vultures).



202. @INCINdia CM BANNED the film Jharna.



**Protima Dasgupta (b. 1922)**

Hindi actress, producer and director born in Bhavnagar into wealthy family. Studied briefly in England; then at Tagore's Shantiniketan where she was apparently a favoured student. Début in Naresh Mitra's film of Tagore's Gora, her role apparently satisfying the author. Hindi début in Modhu Bose's trilingual Raj Nartaki. Acted in three films directed by Kishore Sahu. Turned film-maker with Chhamia followed by the comedy Pagle, both with leading stars Begum Para and David. Her Jharna got into trouble when the Chief Minister of Bombay Presidency, Morarji Desai, banned it for what he felt were sexually explicit scenes. The film was a financial disaster and she retired from the cinema.

FILMOGRAPHY : (\* also d): 1938: Gora; 1940: Path Bhoole; Suktara; Byabadhan; 1941: Raj Nartaki/Court? Dancer; 1942: Kunwara Baap; 1943: Namaste; Raja; 1944: Shararat; 1945: Chhamia\*; 1948: Jharna\*; 1950: Pagle\*.

203. Police under @INCIndia in Gujarat RAIDED without warrant the offices of Gujarati magazine @sadhanaweekly, framed conspiracy charges. Raid was allegedly ordered by the Home Minister.

Violation of Democratic Rights in India

<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=0vekq6s2RyYC>



March 1981 - The police invaded the office of the Gujarat weekly *Sadhana* without a search warrant, searched the editor's office, and took away an anti-reservation letter as proof of a conspiracy. The state home minister is reported to have ordered this search.

204. [@INCIndia](#) CM ORDERED a ban on giving advertisements to a newspaper because he was unhappy with its news reports and coverage. [@INCIndia](#) DEFENDED its action, saying that the news reports were anti-national.

Violation of Democratic Rights in India  
<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=0vekq6s2RyYC>



The Chief Minister of Gujarat in 1984 was Madhavsinh Solanki, a well-educated man and a former journalist. He was in many ways, the last person one would expect to attack the press. And yet, it was Solanki who instructed the government to stop releasing the advertisements to newspapers that were critical of him. The Gujarat Samachar, one of Gujarat's well circulated papers, complained to Press Council that the Gujarat government had stopped releasing advertisements to it.

The chief minister of Gujarat in 1984 was Madhavsinh Solanki, a well-educated man and a former journalist. He was, in many ways, the last person one would expect to attack the press. And yet, it was Solanki who instructed the government to stop releasing advertisements to newspapers that were critical of him. At the end of that year, *Gujarat Samachar* one of Gujarat's most respected newspapers, complained to the Press Council that the Gujarat government had stopped releasing advertisements to it.

Far from denying the complaint, the Gujarat government chose to defend its action on the grounds that 'certain writings' in the paper were scurrilous and anti-national. The Press Council rejected the claim and ruled that the daily had not been 'treated fairly in the matter of release of government advertisements'. It further advised the government to resume releasing advertisements.

205. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED Amol Palekar's Vasanakand (The Inferno of Lust), written by Mahesh Elkunchwar.

Imprisoning Minds

<http://indianculturalforum.in/2016/07/08/imprisoning-minds/>

August 19, 1974: The Maharashtra Government decided to ban a production of Mahesh Elkunchwar's *Vasanakand* (The Inferno of Lust) that I directed. I appealed to the Honourable High Court of Bombay for revocation of the ban. The MTPEB contended that "The incestuous relationship between a brother and sister shown in the play is immoral, hence likely to offend audiences and may result in vandalism, triggering a law & order situation." The Honourable Court ruled unequivocally for the plaintiff, maintaining that "If such situations arise, the Government is administratively responsible for curbing the disorderly elements while protecting the artistes to complete their performance without any hindrance." It was 5 p.m. when I got the order. Tearing my way through rush hour traffic from the High Court to Ravindra Natyamandir, Prabhadevi, I was up on the stage at 7 pm.



206. [@INCIndia](#)'s [@sanjaynirupam](#) DEMANDED that [@imbhandarkar](#)'s film Indu sarkar be first screened for senior Congress leaders for a "no objection certificate".

**Before Censors, Congress Must Review 'Indu Sarkar' Says Sanjay Nirupam**

A film on the Emergency titled "Indu Sarkar" must be screened for the Congress ahead of its release this month, party leader Sanjay Nirupam has said, adding that the Congress would like to "ensure t...

<https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/before-censors-congress-must-review-indu-sarkar-says-sanjay-nirupa...>

**Congress Demands Ban On 'Indu Sarkar', CBFC Chief Says It's Not In His Hands To Ban...**

The film is scheduled to release on July 28.

<https://www.indiatimes.com/entertainment/celebs/congress-demands-ban-on-indu-sarkar-cbfc-chief-say...>



207. [@INCIndia](#) CONFISCATED copies of the Dalit magazine *Aakrosh*, ARRESTED four persons, including the Editor for publishing poems critical of the Swaminarayan sect in the wake of the burning alive of a Dalit.

#### Violation of Democratic Rights in India

<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=0vekq6s2RyYC>

In Gujarat, the casteist anti-reservation agitation was launched in the wake of protests against the burning to death of a Harijan youth, Sakhra bhai, by upper caste Patels. To condemn the action, *Aakrosh*, the popular weekly poetry publication of the Dalit Panthers in Gujarat, published protest poems by many eminent poets in their April edition. Copies of that issue were confiscated by the police on the grounds that the followers of Swaminarayan (whose temple the Harijans are not allowed to enter), would be offended at the poems, which would result in a riot. To prevent such an event, four persons connected with the magazine, including the editor, were arrested.

*but the dent saint of Swaminarayan  
is snoring in deep sleep  
putting the blinds of 'shikshapatri'  
- the sacred book on his eyes.  
Trees are echoing the screams  
but the holy village of Jetalpur doesn't awake'.*

The protest against the ban of 'Akrosh' and arrests of the dalit poets, one woman sympathizer Roopa Mehta snatched away the mike from the hand of Chief Minister who was addressing a literary function at Premabhai Hall in Ahmedabad and shouted slogans of condemnation and for dalits' right to expression! The incident was splashed in the newspapers and 'Akrosh' became a symbol of resistance and protest. The Government's move got boomeranged, dalit poetry became more popular. It proved its efficacy and gave impetus to many more dalit poetry magazines to launch themselves and contribute to the movement of dalit literature.

On 26th December 1980, in Jatalpur Village near Abmedabad, in Gujarat, the upper caste patels burned a Harijan Youth named Sakra Bhai to death. To protest against this atrocity, 'Aakrosh', the weekly poetry magazine of the Dalit Panther, in their 13th April issue. published protest poems by many eminent poets of Gujarat. The police seized that issue. Their logic was that the followers of Swaminarayan (in whose temple the Harijans are prohibited to enter) might feel offended due to those poems and that can create riot.

The responsibility of the police, of course, did not end there. They arrested four persons including the editor, and their houses were ransacked in the name of search. Recently the offensive of the police has increased, which these writers and artists are trying to resist it with the help of the people.

208. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED the book Oppression in Punjab, got CFD secretary ARRESTED, filed SEDITION charges against the authors of the book. Read the book here: [unipune.ac.in/snc/cssh/Human...](http://unipune.ac.in/snc/cssh/Human...)

# THE BOOK THEY BANNED

**REPORT TO THE NATION:**

## **Oppression in Punjab**

Foreword by  
**Justice V. M. Tarkunde**

**CITIZENS FOR DEMOCRACY**

Preface by  
**George Fernandes**

209. CBFC under [@INCIndia](#) BANNED Ashvin Kumar's film Inshallah, Football. It went on to win a National Award after the ban was later revoked.



210. CBFC under @INCIndia BANNED Nobel nominee @Callum Macrae's acclaimed documentary No Fire Zone because it could have "strained friendly relations between India and Sri Lanka."

**India Bans Film About Sri Lankan War**  
The film censor board has refused permission for the general release of a film chronicling the last days of the civil war in Sri Lanka.  
<https://blogs.wsj.com/indiarealtime/2014/02/22/india-bans-film-about-sri-lankan-war/>



persuaded Indira Gandhi to watch it.



212. CBFC under [@INCIndia](#) BANNED [@dktorgandu](#)'s cult film Gandu.



213. [@INCIndia](#) lodges a complaint under section 66 with Bhopal Police cyber cell against BJP spokesperson [@sureshnakhua](#) for circulating a spoof video that parodied [@RahulGandhi](#).



# मध्यप्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी

इंदिरा भवन, शिवाजी नगर, भोपाल-462 016 ( म.प्र. )



क्रमांक... 485/18

दिनांक.....

प्रति,

9-5-2018

श्रीमान थाना प्रभारी  
पुलिस थाना, साइबर सेल  
भदभदा रोड़, भोपाल

विषय:- श्री सुरेश नकुवा, प्रवक्ता भाजपा मुंबई के विरुद्ध प्रकरण दर्ज करने बाबत ।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत निवेदन है कि श्री सुरेश नकुवा, जो कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी मुंबई के प्रवक्ता है के द्वारा दिनांक 3 मई, 2018 को कांग्रेस के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष श्री राहुल गांधीजी एवं प्रदेश कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष श्री कमलनाथ जी, अन्य वरिष्ठ नेतागण अ.भा. कांग्रेस कमेटी के महासचिव, श्री दिग्विजय सिंहजी, चुनाव अभियान समिति के अध्यक्ष श्री ज्योतिरादित्य सिंधिया जी, नेता प्रतिपक्ष श्री अजय सिंहजी आदि अनेक नेताओं के चेहरे मारफिंग के द्वारा फिल्म श्री-इंडियट के एक गाना जिसके बोल आल-इज वेल है के शब्दों को कुटरचित शब्दावली के माध्यम से पप्पू आल इज वेल का गाना बनाकर ट्यूटोर, फेसबुक एवं वाट्सप पर डाला गया है जो कि सोशल मीडिया पर पिछले 6-7 दिनों से लगातार वायरल हो रहा है । उक्त कुटरचित वीडियो द्वारा कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेताओं एवं कांग्रेस पार्टी की छवि को धूमिल किया गया है, जो कि सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम की धारा 66 के अन्तर्गत गंभीर अपराध की श्रेणी में आता है ।

अतः श्रीमानजी से निवेदन है कि सुरेश नकुवा जो कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता हैं जिनके फोटोग्राफ्स प्रधानमंत्री, मुख्यमंत्री महाराष्ट्र एवं अन्य नेताओं के साथ दस्तावेजों में उल्लेखित है, के द्वारा कुटरचित वीडियो सोशल मीडिया पर अपलोड किया गया है जिसके माध्यम से सोशल मीडिया पर मजाक उड़ाया जा रहा है एवं कम्प्यूटर पर कुटरचना कर कांग्रेस के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष श्री राहुल गांधी जी, प्रदेश कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष श्री कमल नाथजी, अ.भा. कांग्रेस कमेटी के महासचिव श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी, चुनाव अभियान समिति के अध्यक्ष श्री ज्योतिरादित्य सिंधियाजी एवं नेता प्रतिपक्ष श्री अजय सिंह जी आदि के चेहरे लगाकर उन्हें अपमानित करने का अपराधिक कृत्य किया गया है । इसलिए मुंबई भाजपा प्रवक्ता श्री सुरेश नकुवा, (मोबाईल नंबर- [REDACTED]) के विरुद्ध सूचना एवं प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम की धारा 66 के अन्तर्गत प्रकरण दर्ज कर उनके विरुद्ध विधिक कानूनी कार्यवाही की जावे जो कि न्यायोचित होगा ।

सधन्यवाद,

संलग्न-उपरोक्तानुसार- 9 पेज



भवदीय  
(जे.पी.धर्मोपिया)  
प्रवक्ता एवं प्रभारी  
निर्वाचन आयोग कार्य  
मो. [REDACTED]

against above persons in Court soon.

214. @INCIndia BANNED @timesofindia from receiving advertising because the latter was critical of the govt's Prohibition policy. Nehru backed the ban, even craftily counselled CM Desai to lie about the real reason for the ban. (h/t @arvindsingh\_dev)

editor or journalist for criticising us nor had I asked any newspaper directly or indirectly to make any propaganda for me. When, however, we found that *The Times of India* was adopting a policy of yellow journalism, we had to take action against it and we stopped giving advertisements to that paper. I did so as I was of the opinion that it was not conducive to democratic traditions to lend support to a newspaper adopting such wrong policies.

*The Times of India* raised a lot of dust in this matter and its editor saw Jawaharlalji and complained to him personally. Jawaharlalji informed me about it, but he supported my action instead of taking any objection to it as the editor wanted. I did not mention Jawaharlalji's support publicly as I did not want Jawaharlalji to be involved in this controversy. I felt very much fortified and happy as a result of his support. Jawaharlalji suggested to me that I might say that the stoppage of advertisements was also due to their excessive tariff. However, I did not make use of this suggestion as the action taken by the Government had no relation to the advertisement rates and I did not think it proper to give an incorrect reason for the action taken. The policy of *The Times of India* changed for the better after some time and advertisements were again given to them. There was also a change in the proprietorship of this newspaper about this time. Before this change had taken place, the workers in *The Times* ... requested me to intervene in the dispute.

215. @INCIndia BLOCKED appointment of judges to the Supreme Court if they were in ANY WAY associated with the ideology of @RSSorg, or even so much as attended the funeral of an RSS person. [From Supreme Whispers, Chandrachud, 2018]

whether that person had identified himself, even in the most inconsequential manner, with an opposition party. According to Asoke Sen, who served his second term as law minister between 1984 and 1987, the government during that time would not appoint anyone with known anti-Congress views, though it was not looking for minions who would agree with it on everything.<sup>118</sup> Gadbois himself thought that this was reasonable. Chief Justice Chandrachud said that the government was looking for judicial candidates who would support it in general. The government would look at a judge's judgments and antecedents, and especially at whether he had been close to opposition groups or had attended functions organized by such groups, for example, the RSS.<sup>119</sup> The government then rejected candidates who they thought did not fit their ideology.

This is what happened with Chandurkar,<sup>120</sup> a Bombay judge who was chief justice of the Bombay High Court in early 1984 and thereafter the Madras High Court between 1984 and

months before his own retirement. Justice Bhagwati refused to support this appointment and 'torpedoed' it by going to the prime minister and saying bad things about Chandurkar. This was despite the fact that Bhagwati had told Chandrachud that he would support Chandurkar's appointment.<sup>123</sup> The government informed Chandrachud that Chandurkar had attended the funeral of RSS leader M.S. Golwalkar and had said nice things about Golwalkar in a eulogy. Golwalkar had been a friend of Chandurkar's father. Chandrachud thought it was preposterous that Chandurkar should have been labelled an RSS man for merely attending a funeral. However, Prime Minister Gandhi told Chandrachud, 'my party people think he's not good', and for the first and only time, frankly told him, 'Chandurkar is not likely to be helpful to us' (i.e. to her Congress government).

Justice Chinnappa Reddy agreed that the government carefully examined a nominee's past in order to see if he was pro- or anti-government. If the Justice Department, Prime Minister's Secretariat or Crime Branch<sup>140</sup> of the police said that the judge belonged, say, to the RSS or to left-wing parties, then his name was dropped. He believed that this was wrong, that since parties like the RSS were not illegal or banned organizations, a person who identified himself with these parties could not be dropped as a judicial candidate for that reason alone. Reddy was disillusioned with the Supreme Court. He said that in one case, he was sitting with a senior Supreme Court judge, who told him that the government would be angry with them if they did not decide the case in its favour. Reddy told the judge that they must not worry about the government's reaction. He said that judges trying to please the government was the 'new ethos' of the Supreme Court, that this was happening especially in big political cases.<sup>141</sup> However, Justice Goswami subscribed to the optimistic view that even if judicial appointments were made on political criteria, most judges became independent once appointed to the court.<sup>142</sup>

It was not only the government which was looking at the ideological leanings of judges. Chief Justice P.N. Bhagwati looked

SHOCKING. So this is how Shanti Bhushan appointed judges to the High Courts. "Bhushan essentially set a precedent for making judicial appointments along caste lines."

Same man set up a shop demanding Judicial reforms. He also co-founded AAP. [From Supreme Whispers, Chandrachud.]

considerations into judicial appointments. For instance, Chief Justice Sinha accused Home Minister G.B. Pant of favouring a Brahmin candidate for appointment to the Supreme Court in the 1960s.<sup>81</sup> When Shanti Bhushan became law minister after the Janata government came to power in 1977, several judges complained that he made a large number of high court appointments on the basis of caste, preferring judges from the bania caste.<sup>82</sup> Prime Minister Morarji Desai did not like Bhushan at all and he told Chief Justice Chandrachud this several times.<sup>83</sup> It was Bhushan who, as law minister, essentially set a precedent for making judicial appointments along caste lines.<sup>84</sup> In August 1980, Law Minister Shiv Shankar wrote a letter to high court chief justices requesting that more Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe judges be appointed.<sup>85</sup>

When asked why Justice N.P. Singh was not appointed to the Supreme Court earlier, Chief Justice Pathak informed Gadbois that the law minister, B. Shankaranand,<sup>86</sup> being a Scheduled Caste man himself, wanted judges from the Scheduled Castes to be appointed to the Supreme Court,<sup>87</sup> and Singh was a Bhumihar Brahmin. He was also opposed by Law Minister B. Dubey, who was a Brahmin, but who did not accept Bhumihar Brahmins as real Brahmins.<sup>88</sup> The irony was not lost on Gadbois, who noted that Singh had been 'shot down by Bihar Brahmins who don't like Bhumihars, and by [Shankaranand], who doesn't want any Brahmins'. Pathak was also unable to appoint Justice Chittatosh Mookerjee to the Supreme Court because there were already three Calcutta judges at the Supreme Court and because Mookerjee was a Brahmin.<sup>89</sup> Shankaranand, who held up several appointments on account of his insistence on appointing Scheduled Caste judges,<sup>90</sup> was partly the reason that Justice S.R. Pandian, a backward caste judge, was appointed to the Supreme Court.<sup>91</sup>

The authors of this letter, demanding Nehru's resignation, were ARRESTED and JAILED. (h/t [@alok\\_bhatt](https://alok_bhatt.othisaivu.files.wordpress.com/2018/06/letter...)) [othisaivu.files.wordpress.com/2018/06/letter...](https://alok_bhatt.othisaivu.files.wordpress.com/2018/06/letter...)

**Letter to all Members of the Indian Parliament\***

**November 21, 1962**  
New Delhi

Dear Friend,

In a circular recently sent to all Congress MPs, MLAs, MLCs and Pradesh and District Congress Committees, the All-India Congress Committee has said: "Positive stand against criticism of the Prime Minister should be taken. It must be emphasised that those who criticise him are traitors."

In a broadcast over the All India Radio announcing the fall of Bomdilla, the Prime Minister said: "We are not going to tolerate this kind of invasion of India by any foreign country." "We must train ourselves and we must steel ourselves to meet all these reverses and to make our determination still firmer and to do all we can to repel and throw out the invader from India. We shall not be content till the invader goes out of India or is pushed out. We shall not accept any terms that he may offer because he may think that we are a little frightened by some little setbacks". "Any set-back which may come to us in this way, which has been thrust upon us, will not permit us to waver in our determination". He ended with: "I want to make a pledge to them here and now that we shall see this matter to the end and the end will have to be victory for India."

Alas! these are words and sentiments which the country has been hearing for the past 15 years. Only the context changes. One day it may be grow-more- food; another, the building of modern temples symbolised by steel plants and dams; yet another time, national integration or our quarrel with Pakistan or the endless fight against old prejudices and a hundred other things. The fact is that all content has been drained out from such exhortations and instead of leading to courage, to determination, to hope, each pronouncement of the Prime Minister leaves the people limp.

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Perhaps the Prime Minister has changed, has seen the light. But how is one to be convinced. The actions of the Government of India during the last 30 days are no pointers. It is not to ignore the steps Government has taken since October 20. These, in fact, can be enumerated. The Prime Minister did demote the Defence Minister and then sacked him; but soon after he publicly regretted this step. A National Defence Council and a National Citizens Committee have been formed. The 30 odd members of the first have yet to meet. About the second, the less said the better. May be, with God's grace, the Prime Minister and his daughter, who respectively chairs these two august bodies and the Prime Minister's court can save this country and its freedom. Dare one hope? The past gives no assurance.

Perhaps this time, the Prime Minister is his old 1929 self again. But how does one know?

Nobody can expect an old man of seventy-three to stand shoulder to shoulder with men of the Indian Army at Bomdilla (which is no more) or Chushul or some other border posts. But surely, if he feels as he claims, if his pledge has any meaning, if his patriotism has any passion, the Prime Minister can still move over to Tezpur or Gauhati or Shillong or some other place, offer comfort and confidence to the people of Assam, supervise the generals appointed by him and be available on the spot till, as he says, we get rid of the Chinese from Indian soil. But does he have courage? Does he believe in his own words? Does he have hope?

In reply to the Government of India, on November 18, 1950, the Chinese had said: "The Chinese people's liberation army will liberate the Tibetan people and defend

the frontiers of China. This is the firm policy of the Chinese Government."

Which were those borders which China had referred to? Did the Government of India enquire? Did the Prime Minister think?

It brings popularity to call the Chinese "this treacherous enemy" but had not one had sufficient notice? Twelve long years is not such a short time.

Time is running out fast for this country. Not that if the Chinese occupy a large part of the country; they cannot be thrown out in due time; not that truth ultimately does not win. But is this the fate of this country to first allow the aggressors to come in and then exert for endless time in pushing them out?

Firstly, it is for the Prime Minister, personally, to make his own choice. Can he be physically with the people who are defending India at our borders and the citizens of Assam who need assurance? Has he the nerve? Can he work as member of a team; can he rise above personal glory? Above all, is he really sorry for all the mess which is there today? In olden times one in his position would have crawled hundreds and thousands of miles to beg forgiveness of one's fellow beings and of the gods that may be. He at least can tender an unqualified public apology. The people of this country would not deny forgiveness to an old man; if he were really repentant.

It is no crime that in this crisis in India he is not equal to the task. He has done his part in days gone by. But today is no occasion to look to the past. The need is to act so that the Chinese do not come any further and are pushed back in reasonable time; more so, that the fight which is going on serves some purpose. One wants to be certain that we are fighting this battle with firmness, according to some plan.

Today, the Chinese have come with a cease-fire. This may rightly be a ruse. But if and when the time for negotiations or a settlement comes, one must have people who can do the job and who can also be trusted by the people. The Prime Minister's past record is of a man engaged in a private deal.

If the Prime Minister cannot decide, it is for the Congress Party or the Parliament of this country, or failing both for the head of the Indian Republic to make the choice for the Prime Minister that he retires, and give India a government which knows what it is doing; which does not talk in terms of our eventual triumph but does something today.

The people of this country have been shamed; they have been bewildered by the ways of Government. How long can they wait? It is for the wise people in this country, whoever they are; to see that this shame and anger does not burst its bounds, does not lead to a road which no one desires. Let those be put in charge who can act against the aggressors and not against their own people.

The people who criticise the Prime Minister are no less patriotic than he. If anything, their patriotism is more robust.

**Notes:**

\* Signed by Narendra Dutta, Roop Narayan & Dharampal.

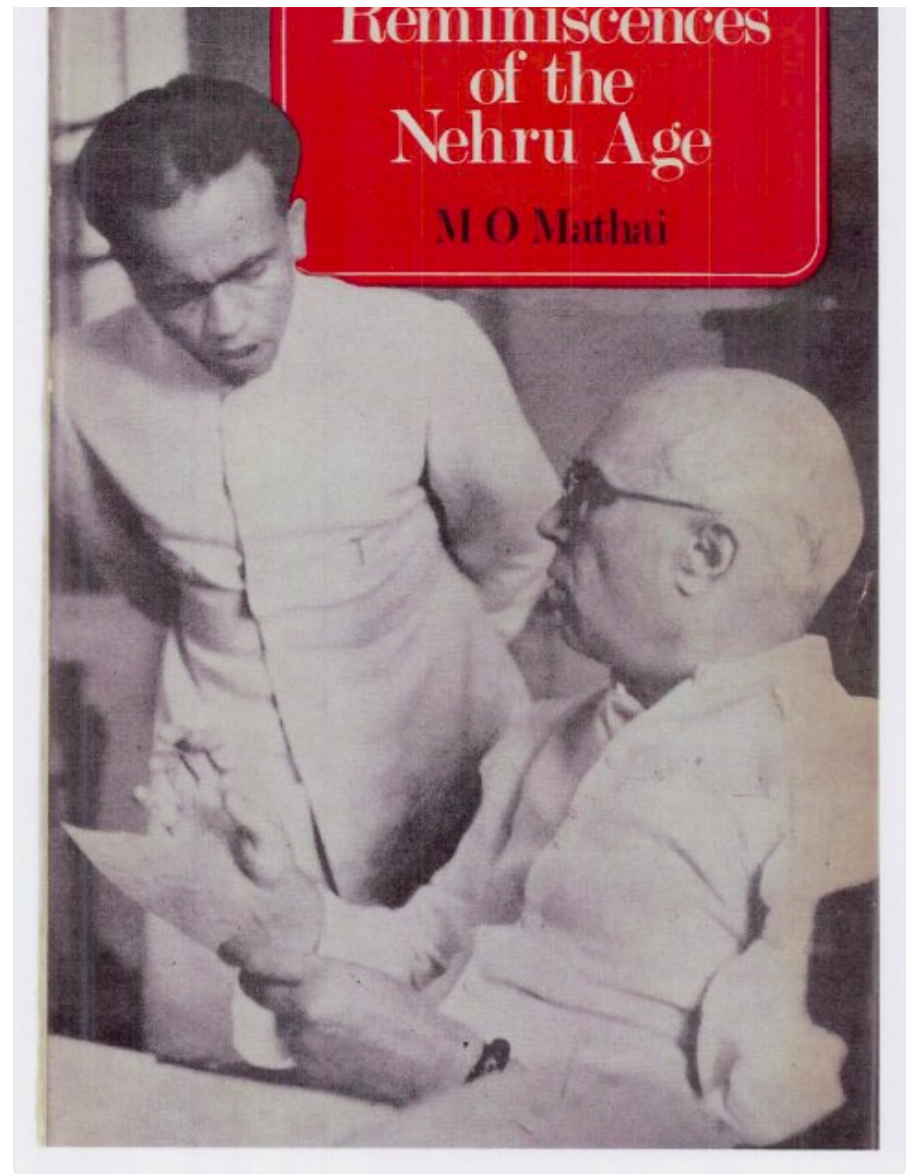
**Excerpted from:** Rediscovering India: Collection of Essays and Speeches(1956-1998) by Dharampal. Published by SIDH, December, 2003 pp132-134)

scores. In Delhi, for instance, two friends of the authors, Roop Narayan and Dharampal, issued a pamphlet in which Anand Datta attacked Nehru for India's lack of military preparedness. They circulated these to parliamentarians and were jailed for one month under the Defence of India Act. Their detention would have been longer but for Jayaprakash's public meetings and statements. Jayaprakash was forced back upon the World Peace Brigade for any attempt at mediation in the border dispute with China. He, A.J.

217. [@INCIndia](#)'s Nehru unsubscribed and BANNED [@timesofindia](#) from his house because he thought they were on a mission to criticise him. He DEMANDED an apology from Blitz for reporting that Indira had received expensive sarees from an unknown businessr [Reminiscences, Mathai]

Weekly of India which he owned. He singled out Nehru for attacks in the most obscurantist manner bringing holy cows and sacred monkeys also into the picture. Nehru was naturally annoyed; but he did not want to take any vindictive action. He asked me to stop subscribing to the Times of India and the Illustrated Weekly as he did not wish to render financial support to the gutter press. I, however, asked the Press Information Bureau to forward to me such items from the Times of India and the Illustrated Weekly as were libellous. Nothing came from the PIB. Dalmia's foolish adventure petered out. However, the Times of India and the Illustrated Weekly never again entered the PM's house.

Around the same time as Dalmia's adventure, Blitz published prominently on the front page a libellous item against Indira, alleging that she took from an unnamed businessman several costly sarees. Nehru consulted Kailas Nath Katju. As advised by him, a notice was sent to the editor of Blitz calling upon him to publish prominently on the front page an apology or face legal action. The editor considered discretion the better part of valour and complied. Blitz never repeated the performance.



218. @INCIndia's Nehru told @htTweets editor that he was the LOWEST form of human existence. Nehru then approached the employer and got the editor FIRED, his column BANNED. Possibly the first (non-digital) case of tagging the employer. [Reminiscences of the Nehru Age, Mathai]

Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad and Pantji, tried to get elected to the Constituent Assembly from UP. Pantji recommended him; but Nehru scored his name out. Durga Das then took up a very hostile attitude towards Nehru. He began to write nasty things about Nehru and his daughter under the pseudonym INSAF (Justice). It was the type of writing intended to hurt. One day Nehru sent for Durga Das and talked to him severely. Later, Nehru informed me that he had told Durga Das, "You are the meanest man I have met and the lowest form of human existence." Normally Nehru wouldn't use such strong language. Durga Das was subdued for a while like a dog with its tail in a bamboo tube. But when the initial impact wore off, Durga Das relapsed into his mean self. One day Nehru spotted a very nasty piece and told me, "You might ask Ghanshyamdas Birla if this sort of write-up represented his own views." I put the question to G.D. Birla, using the PM's own words. G.D. Birla told me that he very seldom interfered with the editorial freedom of *Hindustan Times* and added, "I have been noticing Durga Das' weekly column INSAF which borders on yellow journalism. I did speak to him a few times. I am going to speak to him again today as a last warning. In fact I made up my mind some time ago to get rid of Durga Das. That is why I have brought in Mulgaokar."

The next day Durga Das went to his patron saint, Maulana Azad. The Maulana spoke to G.D. Birla who told him that I had complained to him and that he might have a word with me. The Maulana knew that I was a difficult customer. So he complained to the PM. But the PM kept quiet. Soon Durga Das was replaced by Mulgaokar. INSAF died a natural death; but out of its ashes arose INFA, a weekly newsletter.

219. @INCIndia's Sonia Gandhi DEMANDED all studies coming out of Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Research be politically vetted after a study ranked Gujarat No. 1 in economic freedom. The director, @bibekdebroy, REFUSED, said he was made to QUIT.

#### Sonia Gandhi Made Me Quit Rajiv Gandhi Institute, Says Bibek Debroy

While the country is talking about 'rising intolerance' in the country, Niti Aayog member and renowned economist Bibek Debroy says that this isn't a new phenomenon in the country.

[https://www.huffingtonpost.in/2015/11/05/bibek-debroy-intolerance\\_n\\_8477332.html](https://www.huffingtonpost.in/2015/11/05/bibek-debroy-intolerance_n_8477332.html)

committee that was examining the second five-year plan, was completely ostracized because he was the only one to oppose it. Thereafter, he couldn't get any job in India and was forced to move to Sri Lanka.

That's not all.

Debroy also says that the Rajiv Gandhi Institute was also not the best place to be. In 2004, Debroy with Loveesh Bhandari did a study on economic freedom rating of states and ranked Gujarat as number one.

All hell broke loose after that. "I got a note from Mrs Gandhi saying anything that the Rajiv Gandhi Institute publishes henceforth be politically vetted. I said this is not acceptable to me. I resigned," he said in [the interview](#).

220. [@INCIndia](#)'s Sonia Gandhi [10 Janpath] rang up [@bibekdebroy](#), Director (Research) of Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Research after learning he had invited Editor of RSS' [@eOrganiser](#), DEMANDING withdrawal of invitation. Prof Debroy REFUSED.

**Intolerance has always existed: Niti Aayog's Bibek Debroy - Times of India ►**

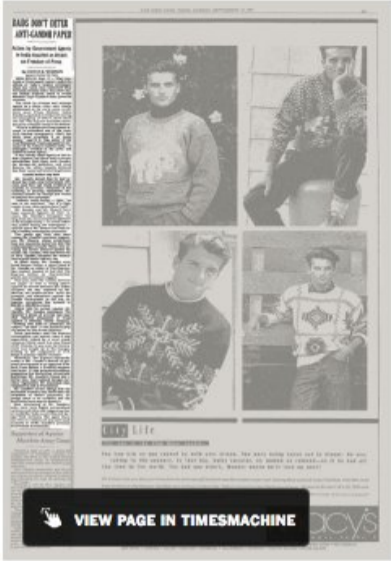
India News: Niti Aayog's member Bibek Debroy is a renowned economist who is known for speaking his mind. In an interview to TOI, Debroy reflects on the issue of i

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Intolerance-has-always-existed-Niti-Aayogs-Bibek-Debroy/artic...>

On the day of the seminar, a paper front-paged a report 'Congress think tank invites editor of Organiser.' I get a phone call from 10, Janpath. Not Mrs Gandhi. "Madam has asked me to speak to you. Please withdraw this invitation to Seshadri Chari." I said I have issued the invitation and if Madam wants to talk to me, let her talk to me. Ten minutes later the phone rings again. "Will you please ask Seshadri Chari to give in writing what he is going to speak?" I said I am not going to do that. "No, Madam wants to see it."

221. [@INCIndia](#) ORDERED massive raids at the [@IndianExpress](#) building and its owner R Goenka's guesthouse, incensed at the paper's investigative reports on Reliance-Govt nexus courtesy Arun Shourie & [@sgurumurthy](#) who was ARRESTED under Official Secrets Act. [nytimes.com/1987/09/13/wor...](https://www.nytimes.com/1987/09/13/wor...)

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN and SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES



, Page 001013  
The New York Times Archives

4  
ARTICLES REMAINING

When hundreds of Government agents raided the offices of India's largest newspaper chain last week, they confirmed what everyone already knew. Day after day, the Indian Express chain is Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's most powerful nemesis.

The raids by revenue and customs agents in a dozen cities were widely condemned as the worst press crackdown since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi suspended civil liberties during the emergency of 1975-77. Even those who felt The Express had been excessive in its criticism came to its defense.

"This is a deliberate Government attempt to intimidate one of the country's leading newspapers, which has lately been attacking it on many counts," said H. K. Dua, editor of the rival Hindustan Times and general secretary of the Editors Guild of India. "It endangers freedom of the press and cannot be taken lightly."

But the main campaign the Express was conducting all the while had nothing to do with either Prime Minister or President. S. Gurumurthy, the financial adviser to Goenka, published 20 excellently researched articles which alleged that Reliance, a huge textile manufacturing corporation, had bent innumerable laws to great financial advantage. If anything, the articles were too well researched: a great number of them quoted verbatim confidential government files — and even supplied the registration numbers of the files.

Later that day, as a part of searches being conducted in other parts of India over violations of the Official Secrets Act the Central Bureau of Investigation raided the Indian Express guest house in New Delhi. The first floor of 130 Sunder Nagar is no ordinary guest house: it is the Delhi residence of Ramnath Goenka and S. Gurumurthy. The CBI claimed that the searches were conducted in order to locate the 'stolen files' that Gurumurthy had used for his articles; the agency was acting against violations of the Official Secrets Act. On the ides of March, however, nobody

“When in March (1987) within hours of our publishing President Zail Singh’s letter to the Prime Minister, the Government to frighten us raided the residence of Mr. R.N. Goenka and arrested S. Gurumurthy and A. Janakitraman, we wrote:

“It won’t work”.

It did’nt.

“At 9 a.m. on September 1 the Government began raids on the offices of the Indian Express all over the country. About four hundred officials from various agencies descended on eleven of our offices and several of the residences of our directors. Their pretext was that they had received information that led them to believe that the Indian Express group had violated the income tax and customs laws of the land.

It is a pretext. The real purpose was evident from what they asked to see.

AP

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Gurumurthy, a financial adviser at the Indian Express, India's largest English-language newspaper, was arrested Saturday.

He is being questioned about government documents quoted in articles he wrote last year alleging government favoritism to one of India's largest companies, Reliance Industries.

A government lawyer, C. Sahay, told the court Friday that Gurumurthy also could face charges under foreign exchange laws for allegedly paying hundreds of thousands of dollars to an American detective agency, the Fairfax Group of Virginia.

Gurumurthy's lawyers read a message from the Fairfax firm saying it had never corresponded with the journalist.

Some local newspapers reported that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi personally ordered Gurumurthy's arrest after the Express printed a letter Friday embarrassing to Gandhi.

The letter was to Gandhi from President Zail Singh. According to the newspaper, Singh said that Gandhi's statement to Parliament that he informed Singh of all important government matters, as required by the constitution, was "at variance" with the truth.

222. @INCIndia ORDERED the COMPLETE takeover of the @IndianExpress building & press after the raids [following @sgurumurthy's reports] that were widely condemned. The UNPRECEDENTED annexation of the entire building was in VIOLATION of Supreme Court orders.

Media Credibility

[https://books.google.co.in/books?id=hDmn6LI\\_ZDEC](https://books.google.co.in/books?id=hDmn6LI_ZDEC)

and the Indian Express, they even tried to financially muzzle the newspaper by taking over the Express Building—something which was not attempted by Mrs. Gandhi during the emergency in 1975-76—the days of the worst kind of political interference in the functioning of the press.

The Central Government in an order dated November 13, 1987, took over the Express Building and the plot situated on Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

usurp the Express building, the plot and the equipment. He said that the Express management had repeatedly asked the government to tell them what it had charged from other buildings in that area and also the rules under which the charges were to be determined. The Government had so far done nothing and, instead, just announced what it said we owe it, Mr. Goenka claimed.

Referring to the Supreme Court Judgement (earlier case when Jagmohan was Lt. Governor of Delhi—1980) Mr. Goenka said that each of the Judges had ordered that if the government felt that the Express management had not paid enough, it must file a civil suit to recover the dues. He said that the court had explicitly restrained the government from terminating the lease or enforce what it claimed to be its rights pending the disposal of such a suit.

L. K. Advani, BJP leader on being allowed to speak by Dr. S. D. Sharma, Chairman, Rajya Sabha, charged the government with waging a war against the Express Group and using it as a warning to the other papers of similar action if they continued to be critical of the Government. He said that if the Express had not paid its dues, it should be punished, but the government could not cancel the lease of the building as the Supreme Court judgement had directed against any such a move.

The government move to terminate the lease of Indian Express building was severely criticised in both Houses of Parliament on November 17, 1987 and the opposition accused the government of attacking the freedom of the press. There

223. [@INCIndia](#)'s member files a Police complaint against [@NetflixIndia](#), [@SacredGames\\_TV](#), and [@Nawazuddin\\_S](#) for referring to Rajiv Gandhi as Fattu (Pussy); asks for FIR to be filed under IPC and the IT act. (h/t [@dibyabttb](#))



**TIMES NOW**  
@TimesNow

Cong worker files complaint against Netflix show Sacred Games for tarnishing Rajiv Gandhi's image in Bofors scandal

1:50 PM - Jul 10, 2018


437     348 people are talking about this

12/C, Madan Chatterjee Lane  
(Talab Bari) Kolkata - 700007  
E-mail : sinhaarajeev@gmail.com,  
Mobile : 9831069761 Ph.: 033-4003-1951

**CONTESTED CANDIDATE OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS**  
KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION WARD NO: 41

Ref. No.....

Date : 10/07/2018.



To  
Officer In Charge  
Girish Park P.S.  
Kolkata Police  
Kolkata

RECEIVED  
CONTAIN/NOT VERIFIED  
Date: 10/7/18 at 12:02 hrs.  
Girish Park P.S.  
Kolkata  
10/7/18

Sub: Complain against Netflix, Nawazuddin Siddiqui, Producers of serial Sacred Games and others for insulting our Late Prime Minister Shri Rajeev Gandhi.

Dear Sir,

I Rajeev Sinha son of Late Anay Gopal Sinha aged 37 years residing at 13 Panchu Dhobani Gali, Talab Bari, Kolkata-700007 would like to bring it to your notice that a new serial has started on Netflix (a OTT platform for watching contents on Mobile and TV through internet ) called SACRED GAMES which has a scene in which the protagonist of the serial Nawazuddin Siduqqi is seen abusing our late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and calling him Fattu (Pussy as translated in the sub title of the show) and misrepresenting facts during his period. Along with this the serial also crosses all limits of decency and has taken Indian Film Industry to a new low.

Will request you to consider this as my formal complaint and lodge an FIR against Netflix, Nawazuddin Siddiqui, Producers of serial Sacred Games and others under appropriate sections of IT Act and IPC .

Regards

*Rajiv Sinha.*  
(Member- West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee)  
C.C To-

1. Commissioner of Police Lalbazar
2. Joint Commissioner of Police crime section Lalbazar
3. The Deputy Commissioner of Police Central Division

224. [@INCIndia](#)'s Pandey & Pandey HIJACKED a plane carrying 126 passengers, shouting "Indira Gandhi Zindabad" and demanding that she be released & all cases against her withdrawn. [@INCIndia](#) REWARDED both Pandeys with election tickets. (h/t [@NupurSharmaBJP](#))

#### Indian Airlines Boeing 737 hijacking: A black political comedy

In retrospect, the mid-air drama on board Indian Airlines flight 410 which 20, eventually took on overtones of a black political comedy.

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By now, the passengers and cabin crew had realized that something was amiss, "As expected," stated Lemkit Foning, 27, the flight's second airhostess, "the commander's first announcement came over the public address system within minutes, saying that we had been hijacked and were flying to Patna. A few seconds later, his second announcement informed us that we were headed for Varanasi instead."



Hijackers Bhola Nath Pandey (right)

and Devendra Pandey - toy-gun and cricket ball

Hijackers: "This was done after wasting a lot of breath," the greying, six-foot pilot of the ill-fated aircraft, Captain Battiwala told India Today in his Park Circus apartment in Calcutta. "From beginning to end it was a horrible task explaining to those idiots that there was such a thing called an aircraft's range of flight. First, they demanded to be flown to Nepal. When I told them, particularly the crazier of the two who kept pointing a pistol at my head, that we were not carrying that much fuel, they demanded to be flown to Bangladesh. I bet they had forgotten their schoolroom geography."

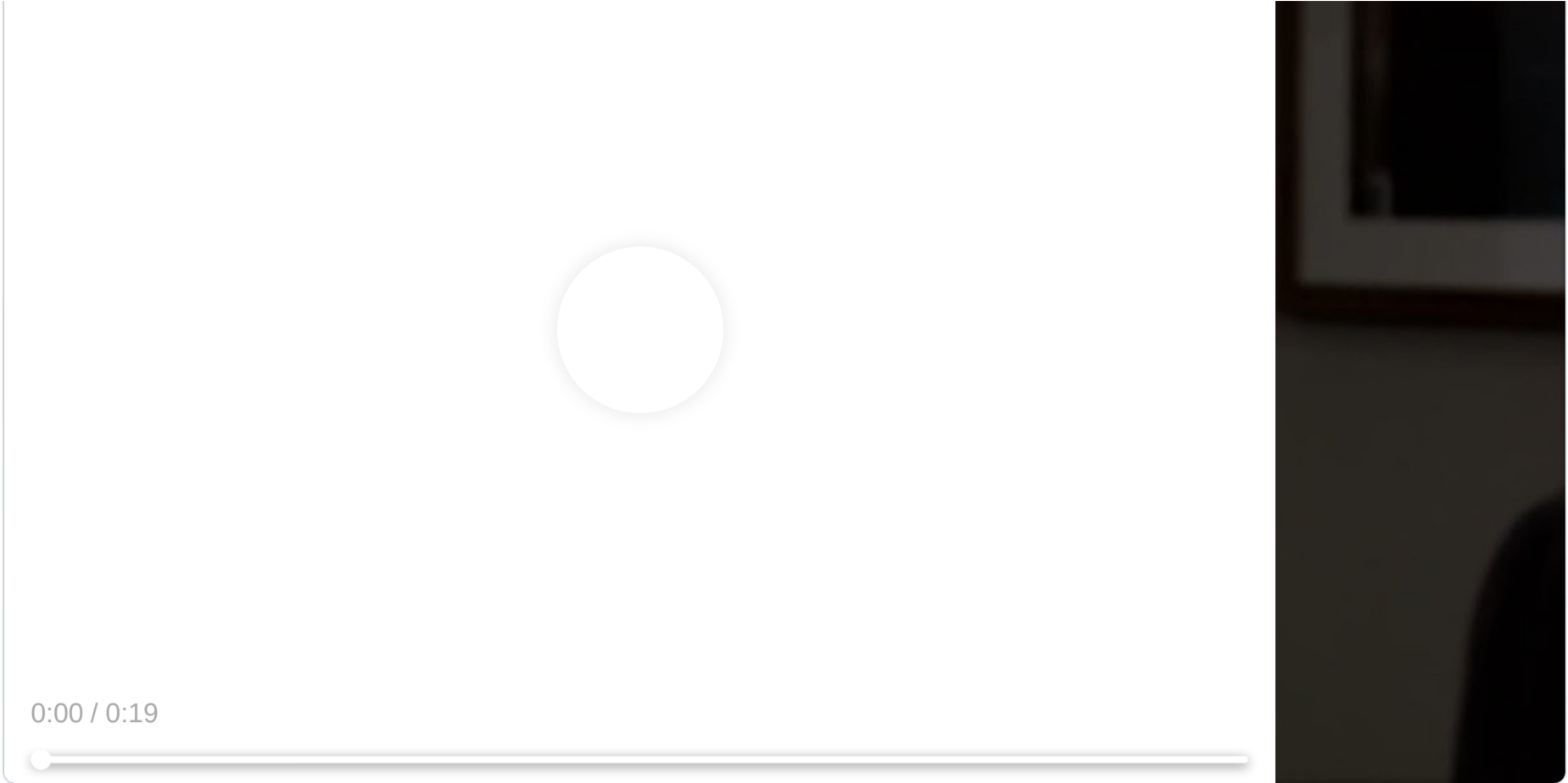
Desai's Advice: Though none of the passengers took the hijacking really seriously, there were occasions when the two men, later identified as Bhola Nath Pandey, 27, and Devendra Pandey, 28 (no relations), could easily have been overpowered, but nobody made any such move. At one point, the hijackers refused to let the passengers use the toilets, until A.K. Sen, former Law Minister, yelled at them: "Shoot me if you like, I'm going to the toilet."

By this time the aircraft had landed at Varanasi, and taxied to a corner of the runway. The hijackers demanded to speak to UP Chief Minister, Ram Naresh Yadav. Yadav was contacted and at first refused to oblige, but after instructions from Prime Minister Morarji Desai, took off for Varanasi in the state Government's Cessna aircraft. Meanwhile, the hijackers had informed the district authorities on the plane's wireless that they had four demands, the main one being the unconditional release of Mrs Gandhi from jail.

Likewise Indian leaders have often failed to take a resolute stand in the face of terrorist challenges. On 20 December 1978 two little-known Congress workers, Bholanath Pandey and Devendra Pandey, hijacked a domestic airliner and demanded the release of opposition leader Indira Gandhi who had been arrested by the Janata Party government. The hijacking ended peacefully and in 1980 both men were elected to the Uttar Pradesh legislature on a Congress Party ticket. Again, in the

225. [@INCIndia](#) comprehensively RIGGED the 1987 J&K elections through rampant malpractices, arrests, curfews; even recalling a defeated candidate (GM Shah) who had trudged back home dejected and declaring him the winner.

Here is [@ShashiTharoor](#) himself ADMITTING to the Rigging.



226. [@INCIndia](#) leaders file a petition in the National Herald Case (in which they stand accused of monumental fraud) to RESTRAIN [@Swamy39](#) from tweeting, particularly the acronyms and sobriquets invented by him, like TDK and Buddhu. (via [@jgopikrishnan70](#))

**National Herald case: Subramanian Swamy records his statement in Delhi court**  
BJP leader Subramanian Swamy today recorded his statement before a Delhi court in the National Herald case, filed by him against Congress chief Rahul Gandhi, his mother Sonia Gandhi and other accused...  
<https://www.financialexpress.com/india-news/national-herald-case-subramanian-swamy-records-his-sta...>



**Subramanian Swamy**   
[@Swamy39](#)

**Follow**



Today I could not complete my deposition in the NH today. Next date is August 25 th. Today the Congi lawyers filed an Application to prevent me from tweeting !! They are still in 1975 mode

12:09 PM - 21 Jul 2018

This whole media controversy surrounding which judge should take oath first, is PRECISELY the reason why we as a nation will REMAIN the way we are - backward. Next they'll outrage based on who is better looking; or bald; or wears trousers or a sari. STOP.

### Facts related to the Justice Joseph seniority controversy

Justice K. M. Joseph is **two and half years junior** to Justice Indira Banerjee and Justice Vineet Saran in All India Seniority of High Court Judges:

Justice Indira Banerjee was appointed as High Court judge on 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2002.

Justice Vineet Saran was appointed as High Court judge on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2002.

Justice K. M. Joseph was appointed as High Court Judge on 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2004.

In the all India seniority of High Court Judges, Justice Indira Banerjee is at 4<sup>th</sup> place and Justice Vineet Saran is at 5<sup>th</sup>. **Justice K. M. Joseph is at 39<sup>th</sup> place.**

**None of these three judges** will become the Chief Justice of India as there are other Supreme Court Judges who have been elevated to Supreme Court earlier and they will also retire later. Justice K. M. Joseph will retire on 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2023. Justice Chandrachud who is senior to all the three judges will continue till November, 2024.

Justice Dipak Misra had become a High Court judge on 17<sup>th</sup> January, 1996.

Justice Chelameswar became a High Court Judge on 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 1997.

Justice Chelameswar became the Chief Justice of a High Court on 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2007.

Justice Dipak Misra became the Chief Justice of a High Court on 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2009.

But the appointment as the Chief Justice of a High Court **DOES NOT** alter the seniority of High Court judges in the All India Seniority Register. Therefore, Justice Dipak Misra took oath as a Supreme Court Judge **BEFORE** Justice Chelameswar on the same day and remained senior to him based on the seniority according to seniority list of High Court Judges.

227. [@INCIndia](#)'s [@RahulGandhi](#) asks for a BAN on media-reporting of the National Herald Case in which he is out on bail. Court REFUSES. (via [@attomeybharti](#)).

Rahul Gandhi asks the court to gag media on National Herald case, Court declines  
Champions of freedom of media, surprisingly, wanted a stay on media reporting of the case.

<http://www.opindia.com/?p=117029>




ANI  
@ANI

Income Tax matter: Counsel for Rahul Gandhi also asked Court to restrain media from publishing the matter, High Court refused to stay media reporting

ANI @ANI

No relief granted to Rahul Gandhi from Delhi High Court in Income Tax reassessment notice for FY 2011-12 issued by tax dept in March this yr. Dept had said Rahul Gandhi didn't disclose directorship of Young India. Rahul Gandhi's lawyer said there was no income & no tax liability.

FILE PIC

1:17 PM - Aug 8, 2018

1,474      1,053 people are talking about this

REPORTS

# Rahul Gandhi asks the court to gag media on National Herald case, Court declines

228. [@INCIndia](#) BANNED one of India's greatest director, Ritwik Ghatak's 1970 documentary Amar Lenin. Film was later released only after Indira Gandhi personally saw and approved of it. (via [@sanchat48](#))

**How Ritwik Ghatak's movie on Lenin got Indira Gandhi's nod? - Times of India**  
This finds mention in a biography of influential and powerful civil servant Haksar by Congress' Rajya Sabha member and former Union minister Jairam Ra  
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/entertainment/hindi/bollywood/news/how-ritwik-ghataks-movie-on-le...>

**Digital rebirth planned for incomplete Ghatak works - Times of India**  
A dozen documentaries and three incomplete feature films by Ritwik Ghatak will be restored and digitized by the Ritwik Memorial Trust, run by the film  
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/Digital-rebirth-planned-for-incomplete-Ghatak-works/arti...>



229. @INCIndia ORDERED TV coverage of the Tiananmen Square Massacre to be TONED DOWN. Consequently, the I&B Minister KK Tewary CENSORED the events at Tiananmen Square in which 10,454 people demanding FoS were butchered.

#### Seminar

<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=SfxtAAAAMAAJ>

#### Places 20 years apart

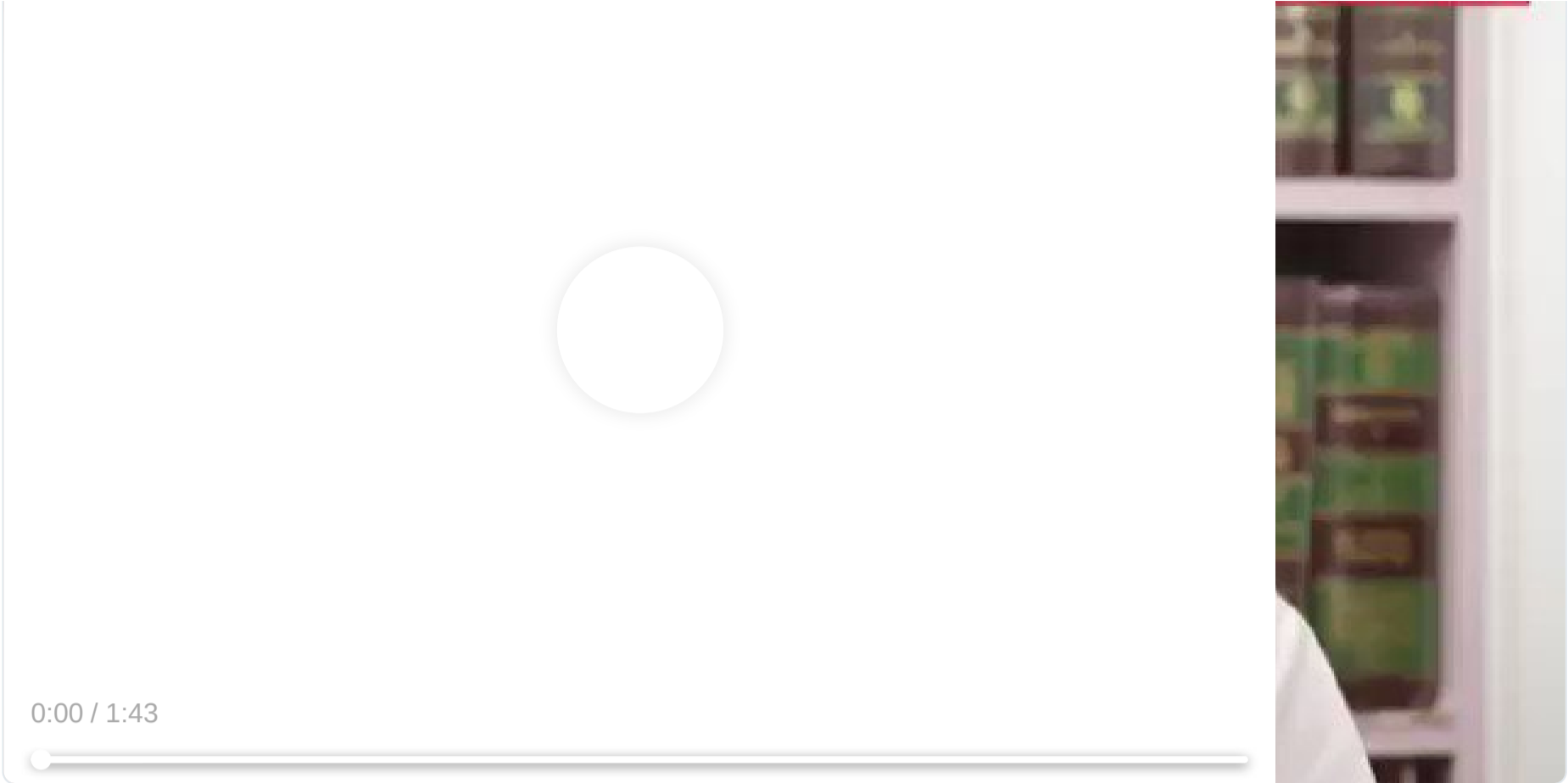
Twenty years ago this week when the student protests in Beijing's Tiananmen Square ended in a violent crackdown...

<https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/places-20-years-apart/>

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230. [@INCIndia](#)'s Indira Gandhi got [@swamy39](#) SACKED from his job just because she didn't like his books, theories, and ideas. Dr Swamy went to court and won. It took him 22 years.



231. [@INCIndia](#) government decides to pass a BARBARIC "Blasphemy Law" that makes the sacrilege of all religious texts punishable with LIFE IMPRISONMENT.



**Capt.Amarinder Singh**  
@capt\_amarinder

The Cabinet today decided on amendments to IPC to make sacrilege of all religious texts punishable with life imprisonment. We will place the Bill in the Vidhan Sabha for approval. I stand firmly committed to preserve communal harmony in the State.

1:57 PM - Aug 21, 2018

2,389     1,300 people are talking about this



Capt. Amarinder Singh  
@capt\_amarinder

The Cabinet today decided on amendments to IPC to make sacrilege of all religious texts punishable with life imprisonment. We will place the Bill in the Vidhan Sabha for approval. I stand firmly committed to preserve communal harmony in the State.

232. @INCIndia intimidated, hounded, harassed journalist @chitrasd while she investigated the Bofors Scam, resulting ultimately in her getting fired.

Money! Guns! Corruption!

<https://www.forbes.com/forbes/1997/0707/6001112a.html#24bf464915f5>

**Forbes**    Billionaires    Innovation    Leadership    Money    Consumer    Industry    Lifestyle

That the case stayed alive so long was because a courageous Indian-born reporter, Chitra Subramaniam, who braved death threats against herself and her children, resisted bribes from some of the involved middlemen. She persisted on the story, thus helping keep it alive in India. Subramaniam, who received a master's degree from Stanford University, is a resident of Geneva, Switzerland and now works for the Indian Express newspaper chain. "When you work on a story like this, some amount of caution gets built into you," Subramaniam told Forbes. "My phones were tapped, there were midnight calls. Then one fine day someone from London started depositing large sums of money in my personal bank account." She returned the money and discovered that the Union Bank of Switzerland, implicated in the Bofors case, had had a hand in it but would not disclose the source of the funds.

Subramaniam's then employer, the Madras newspaper the Hindu, abruptly stopped publishing her articles in 1989. "Too controversial," said her editor.

Controversial, indeed. Rajiv Gandhi had always claimed that no commissions would be paid. So did Palme. It was strictly government to government. That was not true. Subramaniam discovered that in 1985 Bofors had signed on with a company called A.E. Services, granting A.E. a 3% commission if it could win the gun contract by Mar. 31, 1986. Who was A.E. Services? A mail drop in Guilford, Surrey, U.K.



Chitra Subramaniam  
@chitraSD

Following

Operation: The Hindu  
Executor: The Rajiv Gandhi government  
Objective: Yours truly fired

233. @INCIndia (through Vincent George, PA to Sonia Gandhi) attempted to tl



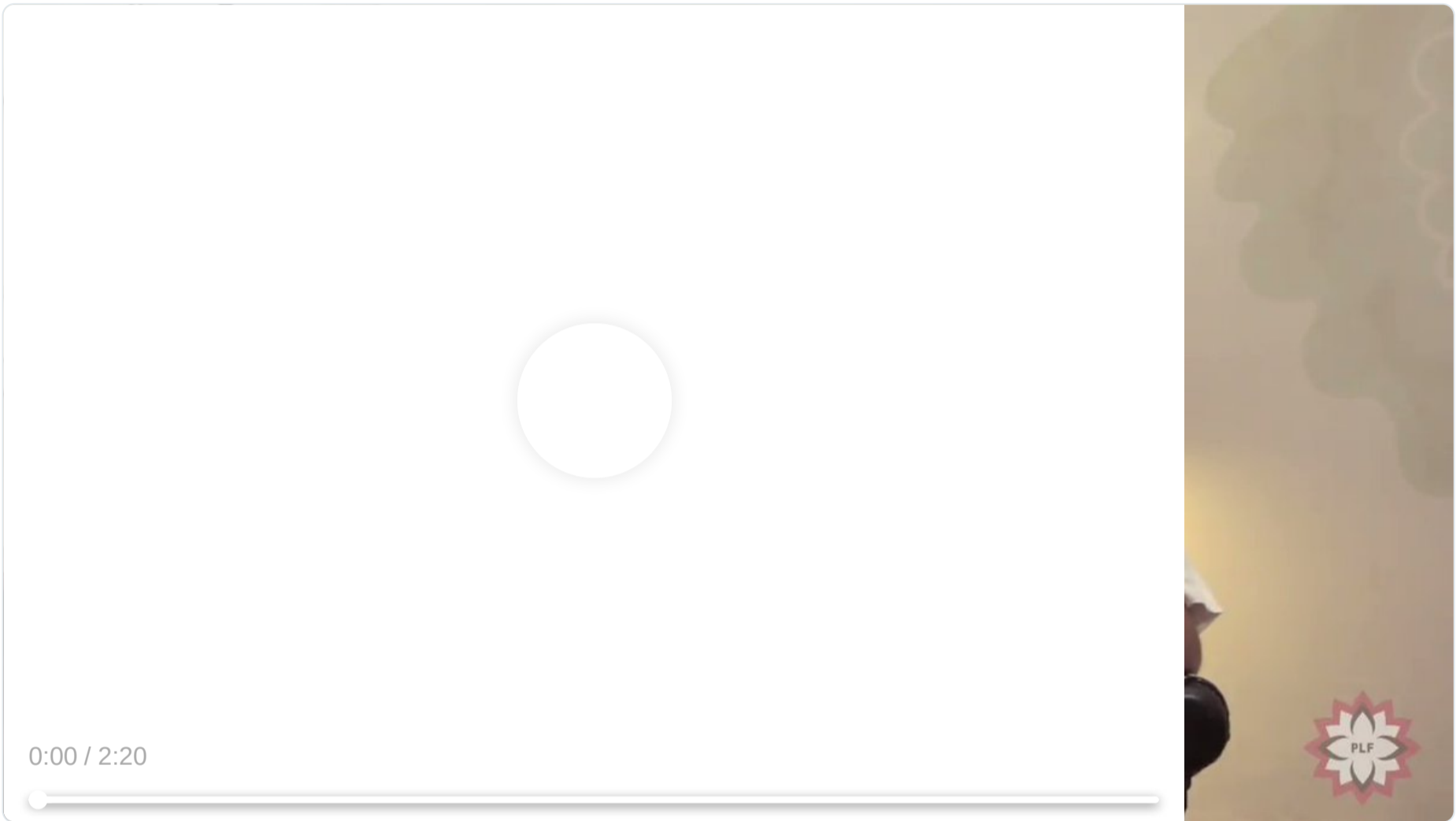
Kanchan Gupta  
@KanchanGupta

I wrote this piece; Vincent George called the then Executive Editor; much shit happened; I packed my bag and left.  
[indiarightsonline.com/Sabrang/relipo...](http://indiarightsonline.com/Sabrang/relipo...)

12:04 AM - May 3, 2012

43 105 people are talking about this

(h/t @ajitdatta)



234. @INCIndia's Indira Gandhi hinted at crackdown on Marxism. (h/t @shakkuiyer)



235. @INCIndia wanted to BAN the Communists from taking part in democratic elections. (via @IndiaHistorypic)

# Participation In Elections

## No Place In Politics For Unlawful Party, Says Dr. Pattabhi

KURNOOL, Nov. 9.

**D**R. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA, Congress President, expressed the opinion that the ban on the Communist Party could not be lifted on the eve of the general elections in India to enable that Party to participate for the simple reason that 'an unlawful party had no place in politics.'

The Congress President, who was addressing a press conference at Nandyal said that there never had been a menace to the country from the Communist Party, but facts and factors were there and Government could not be unwary or caught napping. Communists, he said, were enemies of the Congress. They discouraged strikes during the war and thus acted as friends of the British. But, subsequently, knowing that the Congress was coming into power, they wanted to embarrass them and to that end promoted strikes.

When apprised about the split within the Communist Party, Dr. Pattabhi said that members of that party might be divided amongst themselves but they were united against the rest.

Rep'ying to a question, the Congress President said it was not true that the charges against certain Madras ministers had been dropped as the whole matter was still under the consideration of the Congress Working Committee.

for the formation of provinces on a linguistic basis."

Continuing Dr. Pattabhi said that Mahatma Gandhi too was of the opinion that the Andhra Province should be formed with the undisputed areas first, leaving the disputed areas to the arbitration of a boundary commission.

He said it would be in the best interests of the Andhras and Tamilians to constitute the city of Madras with the bilingual areas adjoining it into a separate province and that it would cement the relationship between the Andhras and Tamilians.

Mahatma Gandhi highly appreciated the zeal of the Andhras for a separate province, said Dr. Pattabhi and added: "He advised me to strive for its attainment in a non-violent manner; for a thing attained by such methods is sure to last long. Let us attain Andhra Province first and not postpone the issue by pressing our claims to Madras City."

Dr. Pattabhi, accompanied by Messrs. K. Seshachar, N. Sankarareddy, M.L.C., President, District Congress Committee, Janab Samasher Bala, M. K. V. Reddy, President Rayalaseema Mahajana Sabha, G. Venkatarreddy, M.L.A., and N. Venkatasubbaiah,

236. @INCIndia's Nehru DISMISSED the first ever democratically elected Communist govt, of Kerala, in 1959. Congress was part of Vimochana Samaram, that instigated violent protests, police action. The US Ambassador went on record saying CIA FUNDED Cong to foment trouble in Kerala.



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[@ARanganathan72](#)

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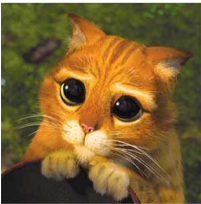
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More from @ARanganathan72

see all



Anand Ranganathan

@ARanganathan72

15 days ago

Friend and close associate of ABV @KanchanGupta inaugurates the opening session of @PondyLitFest dedicated to the late Mr Vajpayee, and speaks of the loss. Beautiful, warm, yet poignant remembrances.



Read 8 tweets



Anand Ranganathan

@ARanganathan72

17 days ago

Our Kerala needs our help. Just contributed to the Chief Minister's Distress Relief Fund (Transaction id: 822715002811). I stand, as do all Indians, with Mr Pinarayi Vijayan, in this difficult hour. Every little helps.

In times of great calamity, all Indians come together, irrespective of language, religion, or ideology. Also come together in such difficult times those who dream of nothing else but the break up of India, along linguistic, religious, or ideological lines. IGNORE the latter.



Read 4 tweets



Anand Ranganathan

@ARanganathan72

22 days ago

Cartoonists cannot be posterboys of any party or ideology. Our principal job is to provoke, and we are guilty until proven innocent, says the incredible @keshav61 in this riveting session called Toon Tales, alongwith @MANJULtoons and @abhishek3939. #TJ2018



Read 3 tweets

Related threads



Gonto

@mgonto

10 days ago

#thread One of the biggest misconceptions of new managers is that they think they need to come across as having strong personalities and no weaknesses. What they don't realize is that by doing that they alienate people. #thread 🙄



Gonto

@mgonto

12 days ago

#thread on Friday I talked to Meina, a new member from the team. She was telling me that in order to focus for a certain task when switching from another, it helped her to either meditate or play the guitar for 10 minutes, which I think is #thread 🙄

managers as strong on things that don't make sense, they might think they're an idiot and not say anything

I think the best thing we can do with our teams is create a vulnerability based trust where we can be who we really are. We're never as strong as when we're ourselves.

Read 5 tweets



Walter D. Greason  
@WorldProfessor

21 days ago

#thread My first exposure to planning came in my junior year of high school. I had discovered my passion for history and had worked for six years in local governance (prosecutor's office, community food co-op). #SoJustSuburbs /1

Learning urban design in a suburban context led me to ask questions about the limitations of traditional planning education. #SoJustSuburbs #SaturdaySchool /2

At the heart of these questions, I focused on the life of William Harris, a farmer worker with intellectual disabilities who worked on central NJ plantations, 1932-1961. The "rural" was rarely a factor in planning conversations. #SoJustSuburbs #SaturdaySchool /3

Read 16 tweets



Nehaa Chaudhari  
@nehaachaudhari

6 months ago

Thread for #readings that @AnirudhRastogi and I prescribe for our semester long seminar course 'Law, Policy and Emerging Tech' @nlu\_delhi this semester. Day 1 - #Blockchain [1/n]

1) Institute for the Future, Understand the #Blockchain in Two Minutes - 2) Savjee, How does a blockchain work - Simply Explained - 3) Don Tapscott, How the blockchain is changing #money and business - ted.com/talks/don\_taps... 2/n

4) Peter B. Nichol, If I only had 5 minutes to explain blockchain - cio.com/article/311277... 5) @RishabhSinha311 and Nehaa Chaudhari, How should India regulate the ticking time bomb called bitcoin - qz.com/1155127/neithe... [3/n]

Read 73 tweets

leadership mind. A lot of times, managers push people to work nonstop not realizing that by doing that, they're making people be...



... slower because they're not aware what their direct report really need to work better, happier and faster. As leaders, we all need to

Read 3 tweets



Adam Wagner  
@AdamWagner1

3 months ago

1/ I'm still shocked to my core at how powerful the Alt Right has become in the US. @therealroseanne's tweet about Tommy Robinson brings it home. Reading his Wikipedia (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tommy\_Rob...) he seems to have followed the alt-Right playbook. We need to start paying attention...

2/ He has moved away from 'crude' ultra nationalism (familiar to the 1930s fascists) to nativist pro-white anti-Muslim activism which looks just like Trump and the alt-right. He's cleverly increased his international profile, like his more respectable ideological cousin Farage.

3/ He built support from the fertile ground of the alt-right Breitbart crowd in USA. Now we see the result. He used to be a minor figure in our politics - ridiculed and then ignored (such that his English

Read 18 tweets



Gautam Bhatia  
@gautambhatia88

7 months ago

Aadhaar Bench assemblies. Day Five, Session 2.

SD takes the Court back to Kelekar's affidavit, which discussed how IP acts as a geographical locator.

The second concept is that of a unique device ID.

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